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FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1956

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE: 150 PRUTA
VOL. XXXII, No. 9483

TRAVELLERS! DON'T HURRY.
A DIRECT EGGED bus leaves every 25-30 minutes along the Tel Aviv—Haifa route.
No advance bookings—
No additional payment.

Column One
By DAVID COURTNEY

GOOD gracious! — as Alice used to say in circumstances no odder than today's. B. and K. have arrived in London and are settling themselves comfortably down on a floor of Claridges. A certain Miss Kelly's marriage to the Prince of Monaco (It's not the money, it's the principality of the thing) will compete, in lavish spectacle at any rate, with Britain's reception of Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev. And at moments, when the shouting and the splintering of cut glass dies down, Mr. Macmillan will be heard feebly adding and subtracting as he tells, in the House of Commons Budget debate, the state of the nation's pocket.

●

GOOD gracious, indeed! White rabbits and red queens and Mr. Macmillan's cornucopia working in reverse, sucking back the glittering fruits (with their "never-never" labels) that poured from it a year ago: curiouser and curiouser is all those of us can say who stand open-mouthed and wide-eyed before this strange new Wonderland.

●

LESS spectacular than B. and K. or the Princess Kelly, but nearer home and, for the moment more to the point, the U.N. Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, and the Israel Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, with their aides and advisers, have been sitting for hours in an airy, white room, with neither the shouts of the London crowds nor the moaning saxophones of Monaco to fret them and nothing worse than a bumblebee against a sunlit window (like the remote sound of war-drums getting more remote each minute) to accompany their talking.

●

AND all is well in the airy, white room so they tell me; or better than it might have been; and if that is so then blessings upon them as Alice would have said if, in her Wonderland, someone had come along among the rabbits and the impulsive queens and talked sense.

●

OF course, it all links up: not with Monaco, which is something madly and delightfully by itself, like Hollywood for that matter, making the Prince and Princess, within their crystal world marvellously relevant and appropriate:—it all links up, I say, not with Monaco but with Marshal Bulganin's and Mr. Khrushchev's visit to London and the talks they are going to have (we suspect) with Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd about the self-same things Mr. Hammarskjold and Mr. Ben-Gurion have been talking about.

●

THAT is, Israel-Arab relations and Middle East affairs generally, which have worked their way up, incident by incident, "flagrant violation" by "flagrant violation," jet MIG by jet MIG, to front-page news and the forefront of world anxiety; and have been caught up in the meddling fingers of Moscow and made as much the Soviet's affair as anybody else's. Well, having meddled to everybody's discomfort the least they can do now is to meddle to the region's and world's benefit and that may be the intention expressed in Tuesday's declaration, which apparently is meant to take the place of the 1950 tripartite declaration.

●

AMID the flamboyant atmosphere of kermesse produced by B. and K.'s visit to London and the Princess Kelly's marriage, it would be mean and curmudgeonly to treat the Soviet declaration as merely astute. Moscow, like the London and Monaco crowds, is evidently in gay mood and possibly wants everyone, including Israelis and Arabs and Mr. Dulles, to become kindly towards each other and towards the world and especially towards the Soviet Union.

●

GOOD gracious, as Alice used to say: a kind of Middle East Tilsit and a raft moored in the Nile. But who is Napoleon and who Alexander and who pays Prussia's price? Good gracious, as Sir Anthony Eden will say to Mr. Lloyd.

Jerusalem, April 20.

SINO-U.S. TALKS IN 44TH SESSION

GENEVA, Thursday (UP) — American and Chinese Ambassadors met for the 44th time today to talk about repatriating civilians and renouncing the use of force in the Formosa area.

All indications were that the talks were still stalemated after nearly 10 months of effort. For several weeks, informed sources said, Ambassadors U. Alexis Johnson and Wang Ping-nan have simply gone over the same ground again at each session.

The meetings have been getting shorter. Earlier this year they ran to marathon lengths of over four hours. Today's meeting lasted an hour and 45 minutes.

The usual brief communique was issued, stating that the next meeting will be held next Thursday.

Soviets Urge End To East-West Conflict

LONDON, Thursday. — The Soviet Union held out the hand of friendship to Britain in "little summit talks" today and urged that an East-West conflict can and must be avoided.

British and Soviet Government chiefs met for more than two hours at 10 Downing St. in the first formal conference of the 10-day Soviet visit.

An official communique issued afterwards said it had been agreed to keep the talks secret. But informed sources said that in a frank review of the whole field of Anglo-Soviet relations the Soviets stressed repeatedly their desire for friendship with Britain, relaxation of world tensions and avoidance of an East-West conflict.

The Russians were said to have hinted that Britain and Russia are the two major European powers and, as such, should work together for peace in Europe. At the same time, the informants said, they agreed that other nations also had their part to play in this. They were said to have made no attempt to split Britain away from her Western allies.

As far as could be ascertained, the Middle East did not come up at today's talks.

Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev held their talks with Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd after a lunch at the Soviet Embassy, to which 20 top British officials were invited. They included Sir Anthony, Mr. Lloyd and other Cabinet Ministers, as well as the leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell.

The entire British Press today reflected the hope of the British public that the Anglo-Russian talks will produce a lessening of world tension, especially in the Middle East.

Advisers from both sides attended the talks at 10 Downing St.

The Soviet Premier and Communist Party Secretary had spent the morning driving around the centre of London on official engagements.

Lay Wreath at Cenotaph

They laid a great wreath, two metres high, on the Cenotaph in Whitehall, then drove to Buckingham Palace to sign their names in the visitors' book. They did not call on Queen Elizabeth today, but will be received by the monarch for tea at Windsor Castle on Sunday. Later, they paid a 40-minute courtesy call on the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street.

As they returned to Claridge's Hotel, where they are staying, a woman burst through police lines demanding to speak to Marshal Bulganin. She was hauled away after a short scuffle and charged in a police court with using insulting words and rowdy behaviour.

The "Daily Mail" today reported that the Soviet leaders are to offer two Russian horses to the Queen, in addition to a baby bear. It quoted a Soviet official as saying, "We hope Prince Charles and Princess Anne, or other members of the Royal Family, will ride them and that they will be accepted as a symbol of our friendship for your country." The horses arrived at Epsom today accompanied by a Russian vet and two Cossack attendants.

A group of 160 sailors from the Soviet naval squadron which brought the visitors to Britain went on a motor-coach tour of London this morning.

In Moscow yesterday, Mr. Georgi Malenkov, Minister for Power Stations, returned British hospitality by welcoming Lord Citrine, Chairman of Britain's Central Electricity Authority, and a delegation of power station specialists. *(UP, Reuter)*

Moscow Predicts Success of Visit

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Moscow Radio today said that there were "very good reasons" to expect the Anglo-Soviet talks to be successful. The aim of the discussions was to improve relations between Russia and Britain, the broadcast stated, adding that the U.S.S.R. had no intention of doing this at the expense of Anglo-U.S. relations.

Moscow Radio repeated this assurance in another broadcast beamed to North America. It said that "certain journalists and politicians are obsessed with the idea of sowing discord and are haunted by the notion that the Soviet Union is out to drive a wedge all over the West and so disrupt Western unity." But, it continued, cooperation between Britain and Russia could help to advance Soviet and U.S. collaboration "which up to now has been handicapped by old-fashioned views, obsolete policies and artificial barriers."

2 Algerians Killed In Street Gunfight

ALGIERS, Thursday. — Two pedestrians were shot dead and four were wounded in a wild gun-battle between extremists and French police in Constantine today.

After a two-day lull in terrorist activity, the elusive gun-men struck today. Police reported nine extremist murders while French troops killed 37 insurgents and suspects in a series of separate skirmishes.

All the six victims in today's shooting in Constantine were Moslem Algerians. Police said that they apparently were felled by rebel bullets because the fleeing attackers were firing recklessly to cover their retreat through the crowded streets.

The Army said that a French piper cub observation plane was hit and damaged by rebel fire while guiding troops pursuing a rebel band near Tebessa, in the troubled Constantine Department.

Twenty insurgents of the 80-strong unit were killed, the Army said.

Tunisian Jews Fear Cairo's Propaganda

TUNIS, Thursday (INA). — Disquiet is growing among Tunisian Jewry who fear the effects of anti-Zionist propaganda being waged here by Egypt, this, despite the assurances of Premier Habib Bourguiba and the presence in the Cabinet of a Jewish Minister.

Until now, the attitude of the Press has been correct, but editors have to face a growing barrage of anti-Jewish propaganda being directed on behalf of the Arabs by Margaret Pope, the former correspondent of a London newspaper. Despite the Israel-Arab tension, the number of Tunisian Jews registering for immigration to Israel at the Jewish Agency offices here and in provincial centres is increasing.

Two Cypriots Killed In Bomb Blast

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). — Two Greek Cypriots, one a seven-year-old boy, were killed and three British soldiers were wounded when a bomb was thrown at a British vehicle in the centre of Famagusta today.

The bomb missed its mark and landed on a car close behind. Its blast killed a Cypriot passing by, and the boy who was standing near the car.

Three men walked into a house in Limassol today and fired revolver shots at a Greek Cypriot as he lay in bed. He was seriously wounded and was taken to hospital.

H-BOMB TEST PUT OFF ONE WEEK

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The target date for history's first "public" H-bomb test was changed today from May 1 to May 8.

The Atomic Energy Commission and Defence Department said that the postponement was caused by "difficulties involved in making ready for the detonation at Bikini." They did not say what the difficulties were. Fifteen newsmen and a score of civil defence officials invited to attend were told to report in Honolulu by May 1.

SPAIN SEEKS MORE U.S. ASSISTANCE

MADRID, Thursday (Reuter). — Foreign Minister Martin Artajo said today on his arrival here after a 10-day official visit to the U.S. that an American military mission was due in Spain soon to study "the second phase" in U.S.-Spanish collaboration.

Official circles said that Mr. Artajo had asked the U.S. for more military equipment and more economic aid.

Cabinet Adopts Draft Laws For Defence Tax

The Cabinet yesterday discussed the report submitted to it by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister on their talks with the Secretary-General of the U.N., an official communique stated.

Mr. Moshe Sharett is to attend a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in Jerusalem on Monday morning.

Final approval was given by the Cabinet yesterday to the draft Defence Tax Law and the draft Budget Law No. 2, which are to be presented to the Knesset and will be debated by its special session which begins at 4 p.m. on Sunday.

Little authoritative information was available yesterday on the content of the Defence Tax Law. Government spokesmen, when questioned, have not denied published reports of levies on radios, telephones and cinema tickets.

On the other hand, it is understood that the draft law does not provide for any tax on electric refrigerators or other electric appliances which would require visits by officials to homes. The IL5 levy on radios will be added to the annual licence fee, and the IL10 levy on telephones to the regular bill, it is reported.

TRAIN KILLS 25 COWS ON ACRE-HAIFA LINE

HAIFA, Thursday. — The early morning passenger train from Acre to Haifa, travelling at a speed which the driver claimed was normal, drove into a herd of cows on the Kishon railway bridge at 6 a.m., killing 25 and injuring four others so badly that they had to be slaughtered.

The herd, belonging to Ya'acov Gilbert of Kiryat Motzkin, was led or allowed to wander across the bridge by their two Arab cowherds.

The engine driver said that when he saw the animals it was too late to stop the train. All three were detained for questioning.

Fifth Poujadist Deputy Ousted

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — Poujadist members staged a sit-down strike and sang the Marseillaise to protest the National Assembly's invalidation last night of a Poujadist deputy. The Assembly voted 173 to 171 to invalidate M. Joseph Vignal from the Rhone's second district.

After the rest of the Assembly left, the military commandant of the Bourbon Palace, General Marquant, entered the chamber to ask the Poujadist bloc to leave.

Two guards then escorted M. Vignal from the room.

LEBANESE PROMISE TO SEEK ISRAEL SHEEP

SAFAD, Thursday. — Marauders stole 16 sheep from the pens of the Upper Galilee *moshav* of Dishon on Wednesday night. Police followed the tracks to the Lebanese border and, with the permission of the Lebanese authorities, continued their search for a kilometre inside the Lebanon. They were accompanied by a Lebanese police officer and sergeant.

The obliteration of the traces by other flocks brought the search to a halt.

The Lebanese promised to continue the investigation and to return the animals as soon as they are recovered.

Stephen Wise Award To Pres. Ben-Zvi

NEW YORK, Thursday.—President Ben-Zvi is to receive one of the three Stephen Wise awards for 1956, for his role in the growth and development of Israel. A $1,000 prize goes with each award.

The other awards will go to Mr. Maurice Samuel, author and scholar, for his contributions to Jewish culture and citizenship, and to "The New York Times" for "the uniform excellence of its editorial policy on the subjects of civil rights and civil liberties."

U.S., France Confer On Disarmament

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — The U.S. disarmament chief, Mr. Harold Stassen, met France's top three policy-makers in that field today in an effort to bring Western views in line before the Soviets spring another peace plan.

Mr. Stassen lunched at the Foreign Ministry with Premier Guy Mollet, Foreign Minister Christian Pineau and M. Jules Moch, head of the French delegation to the London disarmament conference where Mr. Stassen has been heading the U.S. delegation.

The U.S. and France have advanced separate arms plans at the London conference. Differences between the proposals are not great, but M. Mollet made a point of them in his recent criticism of U.S. policy.

In an interview published by an American magazine ("U.S. News and World Report"), the Premier was especially critical of the U.S. refusal to put disarmament ahead of German unification. Sources here believe that M. Mollet favours the Soviet proposal to limit West Germany's new army to 150,000 men, rather than the 500,000 allowed by existing Western agreements.

Italian Envoys Discuss Middle East Problems

ROME, Thursday (UP). — Italy's diplomatic representatives in the Middle East met here today with Foreign Minister Gaetano Martino for a full-scale discussion of problems in that region.

Mr. Martino summoned the diplomats to Rome after the recent flare of hostilities between Israel and the Arab states.

Ruler of Yemen Visits Saudia

The Imam of the Yemen arrived yesterday in Jedda, Saudi Arabia, the first time that he has ever left his country for a foreign visit, the Yemenite Embassy in Cairo announced last night.

Arab diplomatic quarters said that the Imam will sign a defence pact with Saudi Arabia, to forge another link in the southern Arab bloc against the Baghdad Pact. The Yemen is at present also agitating for the freedom of Aden from British control. *(ANA, UP)*

EGYPT TOES BANDUNG LINE, NASSER SAYS

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — Egypt has been strictly following the resolution of the Bandung conference in its foreign policy, Premier Nasser said in a statement commemorating the first anniversary of the Afro-Asian conference. "The Bandung conference resolutions constituted the turning point in international thinking. It was not just a meeting of statesmen but of national struggles, aspirations and will powers."

Matchless Pageantry Marks Monte Carlo Royal Wedding

MONACO, Thursday (UP).—Grace Kelly, already a Princess, became a bride today. Dressed in white, she came down a cathedral aisle to Prince Rainier and took the oath that sealed in church the civil vows that made them Prince and Princess yesterday.

Before the day was out, they sailed on a Mediterranean honeymoon in a white yacht.

Hundreds of guests packed the Cathedral of St. Nicholas which presented a scene of matchless pageantry, with flowers and processions, splendour and prayer. Robed prelates read the rites of Rome in French and English. At the end of the 65-minute ceremony, which started at 10.40 a.m., the ruler of Monaco and his American bride exchanged wedding rings.

The bridal gown, designed in Hollywood, flared to a bell shape over hoops and trailed a 10-foot train. The off-face veil, embroidered with thousands of pinhead pearls, draped from a cap of rose point lace encircled with orange blossoms. The Prince was resplendent in a uniform splashed with the medals of his rank. He designed it himself on the model of the uniforms worn by Napoleon's generals.

The wedding group began to leave Prince Rainier's palace after the departure of the Legate of the Pope, Paulo Marella, Papal Nuncio in Paris. Next came the Prince's family and aides, Miss Kelly's family, and the bride's six maids of honour.

The bride waited for the Prince at the altar instead of he waiting for her, according to the European custom. The bride's procession was followed by the six bridesmaids, and then came the Prince's group. Prince Rainier walked with Father Francis Tucker, the Delaware priest, who had been instrumental in introducing the Prince to Miss Kelly. Msgr. Giles Barthe, Bishop of Monaco, performed the ceremony, beginning with a speech.

Princess Rainier now holds the rights of a princess as well as the duty of absolute obedience to her sovereign lord, Europe's last absolute monarch. In the opera she will occupy the royal box, and in the streets the people must salute when she passes. In each of the Monaco legations there is an apartment reserved for her. She has the free run of her husband's vast properties, including a chateau in the Alsne, two yachts, and 10 cars. She can mount the platform of the Monte Carlo railroad station without paying for her ticket.

Meanwhile, robbers, striking at the time of the wedding celebrations, stole paintings worth $100,000 from the home of a wealthy doctor in Monte Carlo, it was disclosed.

5,000-Year-Old Tomb Discovered in Egypt

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — A London University Professor of Egyptology, Prof. Walter Emery, said that a 5,000-year-old first dynasty tomb had been discovered near Saqqara, Egyptian city of the dead, containing stonework.

Dr. Emery said that the stonework, a frieze of lions over a doorway, was some of the earliest small sculpture ever seen in Egypt. It was the first time that wall sculptures had been unearthed in a first dynasty tomb — normally the walls were painted. The tomb belonged to Queen Her Nit, hitherto unknown, whose name, written in the oldest kind of hieroglyphics, was found on many of the vessels in the grave and in the coffin. By examining designs on the clay sealings of jars, Dr. Emery found evidence that the tomb dates from the early years of Udimo, fifth Pharao of the first dynasty.

HAICKAL NEW JORDAN ENVOY TO FRANCE

Dr. Yussef Haickal, Jordan Ambassador to Britain, has been transferred as envoy to Paris, according to an announcement in Amman yesterday, the Arab News Agency reported.

Bahia e-Din Toukan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, will replace him in London. Both are Palestinians.

Jordanians Attack Israel Patrol As Egypt Border Truce Effected

About the same hour that orders were issued on Wednesday afternoon to Israel and Egyptian forces to observe a complete cease-fire as requested by the U.N. Secretary-General, Jordan National Guards attacked an Israel patrol, killing one soldier, in the Lachish area, and towed an Israel vehicle into Jordan territory. In Jerusalem yesterday, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion turned their attention to problems concerning the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement. Mr. Hammarskjold concludes his four-day discussions with Israel leaders today, and leaves for Beirut this afternoon.

Two Killed in Lachish Clash

Jordanian forces attacked an Israel patrol in Israel territory near Nehosha in the Lachish area on Wednesday afternoon, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. A member of the patrol, Yitzhak Ben-Yehuda, was killed

The patrol answered the fire, which lasted a few hours, resulting in the death of a Jordanian National Guard.

While the clash was in progress another Jordan force entered Israel territory and when the patrol retreated under heavy fire, the Jordanians towed an Israel vehicle across the line. A Reuter report from Amman said that several Israelis were seriously injured when their vehicle was taken, but there was no confirmation of this from Israel.

An investigation carried out by the Mixed Armistice Commission yesterday showed that the Israel patrol was attacked 150 metres inside its own territory. The armistice line at this point was clearly marked.

Jordanian witnesses admitted to U.N. Observers that the vehicle was taken across the armistice lines.

During the investigation the bodies of the two dead were recovered.

Both Israel and Jordan have registered complaints and have called for emergency meetings of the M.A.C. which will consider the incident next week

M.A.C. Meets

The M.A.C. met yesterday to take up a Jordan protest against an alleged incursion by two Israel Mustang fighter planes of Jordan air space, during which the fighters are supposed to have fired on an Arab Airways plane.

The Chairman of the M.A.C., Commander Terril, U.S. Navy, voted with the Jordan delegation to condemn Israel.

He stated after the vote that the testimonies of the pilot of the Arab Airways passenger plane and of the pilot of one of the two Israel planes "are in certain respects contradictory."

The Israel pilot stated:

"On April 12, 1956, I flew on a regular navigational training flight over Beersheba, Ein Yahav and Ras Suveira. All of a sudden I saw a Dakota plane coming from the north.

"I approached the plane because it looked suspicious to me, as I had no information on civilian planes in the area."

Regular Flight

The Arab pilot said he was on a regular flight to Cairo and was above Jordan territory with the Dead Sea to his right.

The U.N. Chairman added that "a passenger of the Arab Airways plane, an American citizen," told a U.N. Observer that the passenger plane was in Jordan when it was intercepted. No information was given by the Chairman on how the unidentified American knew where he was.

It is understood that Arab passengers in the plane gave contradictory evidence. One witness said that the plane was travelling east when it was intercepted; another said it was going west. Still another witness said the plane was going down, and one said it was in ascent. A passenger also claimed he saw two engines on the Israel Mustangs (single-engined planes).

Jordanian claims that an Israel pilot had asked the Arab pilot by radio whether the latter had any *Fedayeen* aboard were withdrawn after it was pointed out that there was no common radio wavelength on which such a message could have been passed.

The M.A.C. will meet in emergency session again on Saturday to hear an Israel complaint of the wounding of a boy by Jordanian fire in Jerusalem.

U.S. Joins Second METO Committee

TEHERAN, Thursday (UP). — Ministers from the Baghdad Pact nations wound up their meetings here tonight with declarations of solidarity and defiance.

The U.S. joined the pact's Anti-Subversion Committee today and the Economic Committee yesterday. But it still shied from full membership in the pact.

The Iranian Premier, Hussein Ala, told Ministers from the other member nations—Britain, Turkey, Iraq and Pakistan—"We have every intention of defending our territory and way of life."

Better Peace Prospects

The Iraq Premier, Nuri es-Said, stated that Communists and fellow-travellers "will be displeased" with the results of the conference.

The Pakistani Premier, Chaudhury Mohammed Ali, said that American offers of help to member nations were "most reassuring." He added: "We hope the Palestine and Kashmir problems will be solved very soon. There now are improved prospects for their settlement."

Nutting: Israel's Arms Bid Judged 'on Merits'

LONDON, Thurday (INA). — Minister of State Anthony Nutting told the Commons today that the supplies of arms to Israel and the Arab states were made in the light of the Tripartite Declaration and that one of these principles was the right of self-defence.

Asked by Mr. Barnett Janner, Labour, whether he did not realise that this additional reason will give the opportunity to Israel to purchase defensive arms to resist attacks, Mr. Nutting replied, "There is no ban on the export of arms from the United Kingdom to Israel, and any applications by the Israelis will be considered on their merits."

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, to Labour cheers, asked for an explanation on the phrase "on their merits." Mr. Nutting stated, "On their merits and on the wisdom of delivering." This brought Opposition cries of protest.

Mr. Nutting undertook to convey to Sir Anthony Eden Mr. Alfred Robens' suggestion that the Russian leaders should hold up the supply of two submarines promised to Egypt under the Czech arms deal and not yet delivered.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell declared amid Labour cheers that his Party would view dimly the Anglo-Russian talks "unless we can be satisfied that the Government in the course of them raise the whole question of arms shipments to the Middle East from Russia as well as this and other countries."

Mixed Arab Reaction To Soviet Statement

Arab reaction to the statement of Soviet policy towards the Middle East varied from strong opposition to lukewarm acceptance, according to Arab reports yesterday.

Premier Abdullah Yafi of the Lebanon declared that his Government would seek further information on the statement. But his Foreign Minister, Salim Lahoud, said earlier that the Lebanon would take the initiative in opening consultations with other Arab Governments on reshaping the Arab attitude towards the Soviet Union.

Defence Minister Rashad Barmada of Syria declared that the Arabs should welcome the statement because it brings Russia into the Middle East picture. On the other hand, Dr. Marouf Dawalibi, prominent A-Sha'ab Party member, said that the Soviet statement does not back the "rightful claims" of Arabs on Palestine.

The Old City daily, "Palestin," editorially warned of the possibility of a united East-West front regarding the Middle East, as was the case in the 1947 Palestine partition issue. It urged the Arab world to sink differences in the face of "danger from this new combination."

U.N. Announces Cease-Fire

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, announced yesterday that Israel and Egypt have issued orders to observe a cease-fire along the Demarcation Line and to prevent forces of any kind from passing over that line.

The orders became effective at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, but for "technical reasons" they were not officially announced until 4.45 p.m. yesterday.

The announcement was issued simultaneously at U.N. Truce Supervision Headquarters in Jerusalem and at the U.N. Information Centre at Cairo.

According to Mr. Hammarskjold's one-sentence communique, "orders are in force to the effect that in implementation of assurances to observe Article II, Paragraph 2 of the Armistice Agreement, no military or para-military forces, including non-regular forces, may shoot across the Demarcation Line or pass over that line for any purpose whatsoever."

No Incidents

From the time the orders were issued until last night at midnight, no incidents were reported along the Egyptian frontier.

Paragraph 2, Article 2 of the Israel-Egyptian Armistice Agreement provides that: "No element of the land, sea or air military or para-military forces of either party, including non-regular forces, shall commit any warlike or hostile act against the military or para-military forces of the other party, or against civilians, in territory under the control of that party; or shall advance beyond or pass over for any purpose whatsoever the armistice demarcation line.

While no mention was made in the communique of small groups of unorganized marauders, who have been continually crossing the line from the Gaza Strip and who have been a constant source of friction, it is understood that certain assurances have been given on effective measures to stop infiltration.

Mr. Hammarskjold met with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Sharett at the Prime Minister's Office for the third straight day yesterday. Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns was present, as were the advisers of both parties. The discussion lasted from 4 to 6.30 p.m.

Reference to Gaza

A Foreign Ministry announcement said that special reference was made in the talks to local arrangements along the Gaza Strip.

For the first time the Armistice Agreement with Jordan was taken up. This would indicate that Mr. Hammarskjold has turned his attention toward Israel's eastern border in preparation for his visit to Amman next week.

It is understood that by the end of yesterday's meeting Mr. Hammarskjold and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion were in complete agreement on all questions discussed. The talks were held in a very cordial atmosphere.

Mr. Hammarskjold will meet again with Israel's leaders

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

West Sees Accord As Good Start

News that Israel and Egypt had agreed to a cease-fire was warmly welcomed in the major Western capitals as a successful "first step" to the mission of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General. It was stressed, however, that it should not be regarded as more than a start towards the consummation of the mission.

In New York, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. delegate to the Security Council, said the agreement shows that Mr. Hammarskjold "is discharging well" the Security Council's mandate to seek peace in the Middle East.

State Department officials in Washington viewed the news as "very gratifying." They said that it set the stage for Mr. Hammarskjold's next objective — to complete arrangements for tranquilizing the border situation on a long-term basis. The Secretary-General is reported to have proposed such steps as withdrawal of troops by a certain distance on both sides of the Armistice Demarcation Lines, greater freedom of movement for U.N. truce observers and the creation of fixed U.N. observation posts.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman called the agreement "most encouraging news." British diplomatic sources stated that it provided a good starting point for a review of the Middle East situation at the current top-level talks between British and Soviet leaders in London.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Paris that France met the agreement with great satisfaction" and "cautious optimism." He warned that "great difficulties still lie ahead" before a permanent easing of tension in the area is achieved. *(UP)*

Scandinavians May Protest Blockade

COPENHAGEN, Thursday (UP). — While the Scandinavian Foreign Ministers now meeting behind closed doors appear unlikely to take any joint stand on keeping the peace in the Middle East, they may adopt some form of protest to Egypt over the Suez Canal restrictions, informed quarters said today.

The Ministers of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Iceland are participating in the conference. Opposition to proposals for Scandinavian intervention in the Israel-Arab dispute apparently came from Sweden, the sources said. Norway and Denmark are willing to discuss proposed plans.

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HAIFA: 7 Hoogland St. Tel. 2054.

Social & Personal

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the U.N., accompanied by Gen. E.L.M. Burns, paid a courtesy call on the President yesterday.

•

The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, yesterday received Mr. Clement Davies, M.P. leader of the British Liberal Party. Mr. and Mrs. Davies were the guests of honour last night at a dinner given by the Clerk to the Knesset and Mrs. Moshe Rosette, at the Acadia Grand Hotel. Among those present were the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak; Deputy Speaker Binyamin Mintz, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, M.K., and Mr. Ishar Harari, M.K., and their wives.

•

The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Sharett yesterday entertained to dinner Mr. and Mrs. Murray Silverstone, Miss Susan Silverstone, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cornfield, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Mcfarland, Mr. Giulio Ascarelli, Mr. and Mrs. Simha Grinwald, Mr. and Mrs. David Tesher, and Mr. and Mrs. Uriel Deron.

•

The Minister of Education, Mr. Z. Aranne, received Professor Stankovic, the Chairman of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences, on Wednesday. On the same day, Mr. Aranne also received the directors of the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics.

•

Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, President of Magen David Adom, yesterday entertained to tea the organizing committee for the Diplomatic Corps Ball held last month at the Sharon Hotel.

•

Mayor Agron of Jerusalem yesterday morning received the group of Israel Bond leaders from Western Europe, now winding up their brief study tour. Members of the group last night called on Dr. Dov Joseph, the former Minister of Development. Earlier, they had been presented with mementoes of their stay in Israel by Mr. David Shoham, Deputy Controller of Foreign Currency in the Ministry of Finance. The group consists of: Mr. Jacob Gompen and Mr. R. H. Leviason of Amsterdam; Mr. Jules Lewis of Antwerp, and Mrs. Pier de Toledo of Geneva.

•

The U.S. Vice-Consul in Tel Aviv, Mr. Robert Follestadt, visited the Bar-Ilan University yesterday and dined with the President, Dr. P. Churgin.

•

The Haham, Rodriguez Pereira, the Chief Rabbi of the Sephardic community in the Netherlands and Europe, and Mrs. Pereira visited the Sha'arei Zedek Hospital yesterday and were shown around by Dr. Falk Schleisinger, the Director of the hospital.

•

Professor J. Gottmann, Professor of Geography in the University of Paris, has arrived in Jerusalem under the lecturer-exchange scheme between France and Israel. He will serve as guest professor in the Department of Geography of the Hebrew University during the summer semester.

•

Dr. Thomas H. McGrail, the U.S. Cultural Attache, opened the American Contemporary Prints Exhibit at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, on Wednesday. The show will be open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.

•

A meeting in memory of Professor Samson Wright, who had been the Chairman of the British Friends of the Israel Anti-Tuberculosis League, was held by the League in Tel Aviv on Tuesday. The T.B. clinic in Ramle is to be named after Professor Wright, it was announced.

•

The Zim Director, Mr. Z. Yehieli, will address the Haifa Maritime Club on "Shipping Development" today. (Reservations by phone 2594.)

•

A reunion of physicians who worked with the victims of the Nazi holocaust in Europe will be held at 8 p.m. tomorrow at the Straus Health Centre on Rehov Balfour, Tel Aviv. Drs. Dvorjetzki, Einhorn, Rothalsam, Czerniak, and Ser will speak.

•

The I.P.O. Management request their subscribers kindly to note the new dates of Subscription Concert No. 8, which have been finally fixed for Tel Aviv as follows: Series "2": Sunday, April 22; Series "3": April 23; Series "4": April 24; Series "5": April 25; Series "6": April 29. The date of the concert in Jerusalem remains unchanged — Thursday, April 26. The conductor is Georg Solti with Mr. Paul Tortelier (cello) as soloist.

•

OBITUARY

The death occurred in Tel Aviv yesterday April 19, 1956, of Walter Guttmann, deeply mourned by Miriam Guttmann (née Graupe), his sons Gabi and Joram, Guenter and Ilse Guttmann. The funeral has already taken place. Kindly abstain from condolence visits.

•

Hamishmar Insurance Service draws attention to the newly created Lloyd's All Risks Policy for the Contents of Private Flats, which gives protection wider than any known hitherto. Particulars obtainable through your insurance agent or phone Hamishmar, Tel Aviv 4471; Jerusalem 2567; Haifa 3626. *(Advt.)*

•

Hesse's Restaurant in Jerusalem will now be open also on Saturday nights. *(Advt.)*

•

A fashion show featuring Israel's latest export collection will be held at the Dan Hotel at 4.30 p.m. on Sunday, under the auspices of the Manufacturers Association. The proceeds will go to Wizo's "Hachsharat Ha'isha" Fund.

Bezalel Marking Jubilee Year

The Bezalel Museum is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary with "Bezalel Year," starting on April 28.

On that date, the Chairman of the Museum's Board of Trustees, Mr. Walter Eytan, is to open the first of a special series of exhibitions to be held during the year. This initial show will be devoted to "Jewish Artists of the Paris School."

Haifa Hustles to Get New Fair Site Ready for Monday

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — The 70-dunam site TAI '56, in the lower town, is bustling with activity, as 1,200 workers, architects, engineers and artists are shifting into high gear to get the Israel Industries Exhibition ready in time for the official opening next Monday evening.

The three main pavilions, each covering 1,300 sq.m. of floor space, have been completed, and the first exhibitors are already starting to put up their stands. Many of the 400-odd factories which will display their products are preparing their stands in their own workshops and will set them up at the last minute. To keep down expenses, practically all construction materials were borrowed from building contractors and will be returned when the show closes. The roofing of the main pavilions is of reed mats made by the infiltrators imprisoned at the Shata prison.

Judging from the paint-work, decoration and pavilions already completed, the exhibition will be very bright, attractive and modern. The ruins near the main entrance are being camouflaged with 72 metres of 10 metre-high coloured canvas. The whole entrance to the show has been built to simulate a big industrial plant. A fun fair and amusement park are being erected on a four-dunam site, gardens are being brought in ready-made, and a large parking lot is being prepared.

Mr. Y. Rail, who is in charge of TAI, said that the participation of manufacturers was far above what had been expected, and the exhibition space had had to be enlarged to house them.

There will be no retail sales at the exhibition, except for souvenirs. A 450-man staff, including Technion student guides, will be employed to keep the show clean and orderly. Box offices will be open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and TAI will remain open on Saturdays.

Entrance fees will be from 200 to 500 pruta only, and are expected to earn back 23 to 29 per cent of the expenses.

A special post office will operate in Haifa from April 23 until May 13 inclusive.

Older Persons 'Need' Sex Hormones Daily'

LOS ANGELES, Thursday (Reuter). — The American College of Physicians was told today that many older women and some men required a daily dose of sex hormones in tablet form as much as they required food.

Dr. Paul Starr said the hormones helped to maintain health and might help to prevent arthritis, softening of bones, weakness, nervousness, obesity, diabetes, and perhaps high blood pressure and heart attacks.

Dr. Starr, of the University of Southern California's School of Medicine, noted that the body's production of hormones declined with age and said that perhaps 25 per cent of women and five per cent of men needed hormone pills after the age of 50 or 60.

Jordan Press Rape 'Times' Correspondent

The Old City press yesterday severely criticized "The Times" correspondent in the city, Mr. Stewart Perowne, for a caption appearing under a picture recently published in the London paper showing Municipal Councillors participating in the "clean-up campaign" by sweeping streets.

The Old City Municipal Council last night decided to protest against the correspondent's wording of the caption and for "intentionally misleading public opinion and smearing Jordan's good name."

"El Jihad" urged the authorities to take "drastic steps against Mr. Perowne, a former Palestine Administration official, who "enjoyed Arab hospitality" only to "spoil Jordan's name and keep tourists away from the Old City." The paper said he should be "put in his proper place."

Parents Warned Of Blood Poisoning

Parents have been warned by the Ministry of Health to keep children under 10 years of age from wandering in areas where broad beans ("ful") are known to grow. The beans, when eaten raw, can cause "Favism" in young children, a severe, and sometimes even fatal, form of blood poisoning.

Some Authorities Lag on Shelters

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Not all the local authorities have used the funds allocated to them by the Ministry of Interior to build shelters," the Ministry spokesman reports. He refused to divulge the names of the "delinquent" authorities. He added that not only had they not built shelters with the money given, but they had also not used any of their own funds for this vital purpose.

The Minister, Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, is now negotiating with these authorities. He has asked them to speed the work in view of the national emergency. At the end of next week Mr. Bar-Yehuda is to call a conference of heads of local authorities to discuss the situation in regard to shelters.

Until then, the spokesman said, it is important that each family build a shelter in its own building.

Rumours About Attempt on B.G.

Yesterday's afternoon papers carried reports that foreign correspondents in Jerusalem were roused out of their beds Wednesday night by cables from their head offices in New York and London about rumours that an attempt had been made on Mr. David Ben-Gurion's life.

After hectic telephoning to officials of the Prime Minister's Office and to the police, the rumours were exposed for what they were worth — as having no foundation.

Cairo Radio on Wednesday went even further. Mr. Ben-Gurion has been assassinated, the Egyptians claimed.

Religious Services

Portion: Aharei and Kedoshim (Vayikra 16, 1—20, 27)

Haftara: Amos 9, 7—15

Sabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.32 p.m. today and ends at 6.40 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 5.48 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.30 p.m. Arvit: 6.45 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m. Bar Mitzvah.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 5.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 5.48 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m, Arvit: 6.45 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 5.50 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 6.00 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Young Israel (97 Bugrashov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.30 p.m. Arvit: 6.44 p.m.

HAIFA

Anglo-Saxon Congregation (Reali School, 15 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shahrit: 10 a.m.

Disorders in Tiflis Said Stirred Up by 'Bad Elements'

TIFLIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Rector of Tiflis University told a Reuter correspondent yesterday there were "casualties when order was disrupted by bad elements" during pro-Stalin demonstrations here on March 9. This was the first time that any Soviet official had admitted that there were "excesses" during the demonstrations in the capital of Stalin's home state.

The rector, Mr. Viktor Kupradze, stated that certain "bad elements" and "provocateurs" were responsible for the trouble. They had exploited nationalism and pro-Stalin feelings to "disrupt order in the town" and about "illegal" nationalistic slogans, he added.

These "shameless people" had stopped traffic, seized private cars and driven wildly through the streets. As a result there were "casualties." But Mr. Kupriadze denied "sensational stories" about hundreds or even tens of persons being killed.

He said the troubles had centred around a decision from the Government a year ago not to observe the anniversary of the deaths of former Soviet leaders, but to celebrate their birthdays instead. But he admitted that the all-out drive against the Stalin "personality cult" had "also played a part."

J'lem C.C. Practice

The first practice match of the Jerusalem Cricket Club this season will be held today at 3.30 p.m. on the Y.M.C.A. ground, preparatory to the opening game against Tel Aviv C.C. (away) on April 28. All those interested in playing during the season are asked to turn up.

FRIGATES GET BASIC BOOKS

HAIFA, Thursday. — A selection of basic textbooks was presented to the sailors of naval frigates by the Youth Department of the Jewish Agency yesterday, in a ceremony held aboard the Misgav, outside the port this morning.

Addressing the small gathering on the ship's after deck, Mr. Eliyahu Dobkin, of the Jewish Agency Executive, declared that the Navy was "the child of the 'illegal' fleet which had brought 115,000 immigrants in 96 vessels."

The books comprised works on Jewish history, Zionism, geography and navigation. They will form the nucleus of a basic knowledge library on each of the ships in the flotilla.

The other speakers on the occasion were Aluf-Mishne S. Tankus, Navy O.C.; Mr. Abba Khoushy, the Mayor of Haifa, and Aluf-Mishne Aharon Ze'ev, head of the Educational Branch of G.H.Q.

PLDC BUYS PROPERTY FROM GOVERNMENT

The Palestine Land Development Company has bought IL5m. worth of real property from the Development Authority, in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, it is learned from a Treasury source.

The Company intends to improve the property and to make it suitable for sale to investors here and abroad, as well as to the present occupants of the flats and houses.

Winnipeg Planners Seek Israeli's Advice

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Greater Winnipeg Investigation Commission has asked Mr. Yehuda Nedivi, the Municipal Town Clerk, to send them "any material which you may have formed regarding metropolitan planning."

The commission, established on future planning of Winnipeg, Canada, which had grown too rapidly lately, heard Mr. Nedivi's name when they visited Southern California. Mr. Nedivi was there last year on a Point Four scholarship.

"We were told that the Municipal officials, particularly in San Diego, considered you an authority on Metropolitan Studies and Planning," Mr. C. N. Kushner, secretary to the Commission, wrote to the Tel Aviv Town Clerk. He intimated that the commission may come to Tel Aviv, "although we are far removed geographically from Israel."

ARON NOMINATED ROTARY ADVISOR

The annual conference of the Rotary Clubs in Israel unanimously nominated Mr. Wellesley Aron, President of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Club, as Administrative Adviser for 1956/57. The Past Administrative Adviser, Mr. Lionel Watson, of Haifa, was nominated Alternate.

The conference also decided on a number of projects for the coming year, including a country-wide blood donating drive (in cooperation with Magen David Adom) and support for the National Organization for the Mentally Sick.

TANKERS. — Egypt's National Production Council has approved the allocation of IL4m. for the purchase of two oil tankers. The Council also formed a sub-committee to draft and supervise an LE321m. electric power project to be implemented within 20 years.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Levant, 5 Julian's Way, 4856.
TEL AVIV: Avraneski, 42 Allenby, 3826. Frankel, 36 King George, 23721. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. Yaffa, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr. JAFFA: Saad, 34 Rehov 1, 53445. RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Modi'in, 72984. GIVAT RAMBAM: Rambam, 72956. PETAH TIKVA: Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. RISHON LEZION: Strachilvitz. REHOVOT: Klibner, Teler, 341. HOLON: Briut, 104 Sokolov. HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289. Aliya: Aliya, 44 Bat Galim. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon: SAFAD: Feldman. NAHARIYA: Nahariya.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Mani, Jaffa Rd., Mahane Yehuda, 2048. Eichron Moshe, 36 Yeshaiyahu, 4191.
TEL AVIV: (day): Marpen, 77 Allenby, 3457. Greenberg, 46 King George, 28208. Braha, 242 Dizengoff, 25440. Molchedski, 7 Ben Yehuda, 23970. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. (evenings) Magen David, 25 Allenby, 66456. Moshkovitz, 25 King George, 63650. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Bilski, 2 Dizengoff, 26248. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. JAFFA: Galenka, 19 Rehov 4, 82429. RAMAT GAN: Finci, 41 Hibbat Zion. Israel, Shikun Herut. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stampfer. RISHON LEZION: Strachilvitz. REHOVOT: Kleinberg, Teler, 341. HOLON: Ribek, Kikar Struma. HAIFA: Hamirsah, 87 Herzl. HEL Nissan, 28 Khour, 4197. Ahuza, 4 Hovev, 81164. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon. SAFAD: Feldman. NAHARIYA: Nahariya.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Lavinger, 28 King Georgs, 2377. Dr. Barefeld, 26 Usishkin, 2676. Dr. Haim, 11/4 German Colony, 2730.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 20496. Dr. Shohem, 1 Syrkin, 23842. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Shomert, 19 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 61474. Dr. Shore, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: (same as Friday).
JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65. Dr. Alhalal, 65 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: (day): Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417. (Evening): Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417. Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Rampel, 104 Jaffa, 68226.

Notices to the Public

Traditional "Tzavta" Congress Eve

The Committee for Furthering Religious Culture between Israel and the Diaspora hereby announces that a traditional "Tzavta" will be held at 7 p.m. on April 20, 1956 and at 1 p.m. on April 21, 1956 at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv. The "Tzavta" will be dedicated to the strengthening of spiritual ties between Israel and the Diaspora in relation to the Zionist Congress.

Dr. S. Z. Cahana will present a programme of religious activities.

Congress delegates and guests are invited.

Registration at the hotel.

In Jerusalem, the "Tzavta" will be held at the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

APRIL 19, 1956

Pop. Loans 1949/49 (IL.10)	98
2½% Yavni Dollar 1/57	600
4% Comp. Loan 58/68	664
3% War Loan 64/69	378
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	961
4% Gov. Bds. (bearer)	928
6% Reg. Israel Currency "B"	973
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	824
Bk. Leumi ord. sh. d)	156
A.P.B. Investm. ord. sh. "B"	1034
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	963
Elbers's Inv. ord.	139
A.B. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	100
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" h.d.	734
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	871
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65	921
Nir 4% Debs. (bearer)	885
5% pref. sh.	885
Pass 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	778
"Teva" 9% debs.	838
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	1054
5% debs.	946
Ath. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	758
Hanaro 6% pref. ord. sh. d)	885
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	290
"A" ord. shares	90
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn) 3d)	376
6½% P.E.C. Debs. 57/64	1014*
	1004**
Mekorot pref sh.	726
Ata ord. "B" sh.	1132
4-5% con. debs.	995
"Hardoob" ord. "B"	1178
7% con. debs. 59/69	938
Mather-Dan ord. sh. reg. 7)	805
Pal.-Brewery 8% con. sh.	794
Assis Bajerane "B" sh.	1346
"Teva" ord. sh. d)	395
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	376
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	138
ord. sh. reg. (full div.)	2785
Pal. Constr. Tr. 9% debs.	946

Notes: a) purchasing price: b) selling price: c) ex-coupons: d) ex-dividend: e) ex right: x) in % of IL1,000: y) in Prutot v) 12.6./15.12: * Dollar ** Index.

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The Israel Pen Pal Club
which aims at strengthening friendship ties with other countries, and developing our tourist trade, will publish an illustrated monthly in the near future.
Persons wishing to find a Pen Pal, exchange illustrated picture postcards, stamps and friendly correspondence etc., are invited to register as members of the CLUB, at the "GRANDOFFICE," 3 Rehov Har Sinai, Tel Aviv (Israel).

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions:—
Defence industry exhibition, open every day, including Saturdays, between 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 4-9 p.m., at Binyanei Ha'ooma. Admission free.

Ex Libris Exhibition. Printer's Union Club Rooms, Rehov Hebron, (near Government Printer). 9-2, 3-6 p.m.

1) Dutch and Flemish 17 Century Paintings. 2) Paintings by Mrs. Ida Consiant. Exhibit of the Month: Marc Chagall: Rabbi reading (1914). Bezalel. 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.

Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: New finds from the excavations at Beit Shearim and Maayan Baruch, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

1) Jerusalem Artists Spring Exhibition. 2) Selected Arts and Crafts of Jerusalem (in honour of the 24th Zionist Congress). Artists House, 10-1. (Also tomorrow).

Water Colours, Gouaches and Oils by M. Levanon. Nora Art Gallery, 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow, 10-2.

• Tours:—
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

• Recorded Music:—
Music to inspire (with background pictures). Piano Concerto No. 2 in B-flat, by Beethoven. Symphony No. 4 in C-minor ("Tragic"), by Schubert. 8.30. Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• Exhibitions:—
1) Paintings by Braunstein, Berstein and Milstein; 2) "De Profundis". Paintings by Patients of the Government Mental Hospital, Acre. Museum, 10-1 and 4-7 weekdays, and 10-1 on Fridays and Saturdays.

Paintings by S. Erlichman, Z.O.A. House, 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 6-8 p.m. (Sat. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.)

• Tourist Service:—
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You. 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and daily.

HAIFA

• Theatre:—
Dzigan and Szumacher, "Toisent un ein Lach." Orah, 8.45. (Popular prices).

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Exhibition:—
Of Jerusalem Arts and Crafts opening at Artists House in honour of 24th Zionist Congress.

• Reading:—
Rabbi S. Klein will read religious texts and Dr. H. Bar-Dayan will speak on Nahum Sokolov, at 11 a.m. Iraqi Jewish customs explained at 4 p.m.

• Lectures:—
N. Yerushalmi, "The 40th Anniversary of Sholom Aleichem's Death" at the Ba'aka Beit Tarbut; Y. Shaked, "Shofman's Work." Kiryat Yovel, with Sarah Shaked reading selections from his work; A. Saki, "Political Survey." Keshet School, Katamon 'Vav' — all three at 11 a.m.; A. Ben-Eliyahu, "Israel and the Arab States," Masada School, Katamon 'Gimel', 4.30 p.m. (All events under auspices of Jerusalem Municipality.)

• Recorded Music:—
Saturday Music Hour. Introduction and Allegro, by Ravel; Concerto No. 1 in G-minor, by Bruch; Konzertstuck in F-minor, by Weber. 11 a.m. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A.

• Theatre:—
Masaach — G.B. Shaw's "Arms and the Man." Y.M.C.A., 8.30.

Sybil Thorndike and Lewis Casson, Edison.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Lucky's Bar, 3 Allenby Road. Air conditioned.

• Theatre:—
Cameri, "The Mantle" Mograbi, 7, 9.30. "The Hasty Heart," New Cameri Hall, 8.30.
Habimah, "A View from the Bridge" 7, 9.30.
Dzigan & Szumacher, "Toisent un ein. Lach." Z.O.A. House, 8.45.
Ohel, "Donna Grecia." 8.30.

• Reception:—
Z.O.A. House, 8 p.m. — Reception for General Zionists Delegates to 24th Zionist Congress.

• Concert:—
The Polishuk Quartet: Schubert, Schumann, Brahms. — Museum, 9.30.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions:—
Recent Acquisitions, Antiquities: Jewish, Greek, Roman. Museum of Ancient Art. Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.
"Selected Works of Art from private collections in Haifa". Fortnightly exhibit: Wooden Cat, by R. Lehman. 11.30 a.m. Conducted tour. Museum, Town Hall. 10-1, 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

• Theatre:—
Do-Re-Mi, "Money, Money, Money." Rama, 6.15, 8.45.

COMING EVENTS

JERUSALEM

The Bat Zion Lodge will commence Bible lessons in Hebrew by Miss Nelma Matov on Sunday, April 22, and on every Sunday from 6-7 p.m. at Beit Hillel, 4 Rehov Balfour, Talbieh.

HAIFA

• Lecture:—
Mr. Erdreich of the Treasury, on: "Trials and Tribulations of Industrial Planning." On Sunday April 22, 1956, at 8.30 p.m. at the Technion, Hall 12, under the auspices of the Israel Political Sciences Association.

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

April 22 — "Faust," Tel Aviv, 8. "A View from the Bridge", Godera, 8.
April 23 — "A View from the Bridge", Tel Aviv, 8.
April 24 — "Faust", Tel Aviv, 4. "A View from the Bridge", Herzliya, 8.
April 25 — "A View from the Bridge", Tel Aviv, 8. "Faust", Kiryat Motzkin, 8.
April 26 — "A View from the Bridge", Tel Aviv, 8. "Faust", Petah Tikva, 8.

NEBI MUSSA FESTIVAL TODAY

The Moslem festival of Nebi Mussa begins today, and for the ninth consecutive year, the Jordan authorities have banned the mass processions fearing disturbances, "El Jihad," the Old City daily, reports.

Nebi Mussa, which usually coincides with Passover and Easter, was instituted by Saleh e-Din during the period of the Crusades to counterbalance the influx of Jews and Christians to the Holy Land during the festival season. The highlight of the holiday is the pilgrimage to what the Moslems believe to be Moses' tomb, on the shores of the Dead Sea.

DANNY KAYE STAYING FOR FIVE DAYS

The American film star, Danny Kaye, is expected to spend five days in Israel, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) announced yesterday. He is to arrive on April 28 and leave on May 1, UNICEF, on whose behalf he is coming, said.

UNRWA ABANDONS GAZA PORT PROJECT

UNRWA has finally given up its plans for the construction of a deep water port at Gaza, stating that the project would not benefit the refugees in the area, according to the Arab News Agency yesterday.

TREES PLANTED IN MEMORY OF AMIR

In memory of Dr. Michael Amir, first Minister to Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, the first trees of a wood were planted Wednesday near Harel in the Jerusalem Corridor, under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund.

The ceremony was attended by Mrs. Amir, the Dutch Minister and Mrs. G. W. Boissevain, Members of Knesset and the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. W. Eytan.

The Board of Directors of Afridar Housing Corporation Ltd.
wishes
Mr. LEO TAGER
Mayor of Ashkelon
and members of his Council
A successful term of office

Israel National Committee for UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
announces the personal appearances of
DANNY KAYE
UNICEF AMBASSADOR
prior to the presentation of the film
"Assignment Children"

Ilan Theatre, Jerusalem
Thursday, April 26, 8 p.m.
Tickets at Ohanna's on Sunday, April 22 from 9 a.m.

Ein Gev, Hinneret (KIBBUTZ Musical Centre)
Saturday, April 28, 9 p.m. sharp.

Armon, Haifa
Sunday, April 29, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at Ginsburg-Yuval, Rehov Herzl on Tuesday, April 24 from 9 a.m.

Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv
Open Air Auditorium
Monday, April 30, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at "Rococo" on Wed., April 25, from 9 a.m.

No more than two tickets will be sold to a person.
Proceeds will be devoted to UNICEF and Institutions for Handicapped Children in Israel
Doors will be closed exactly five minutes before beginning of the performance.
Arrangements by kind cooperation of
BARUCH GILLON — KALMAN GINSBURG
Impresarios

The President Hotel
Our beautiful swimming pool
WILL BE OPENED ON MAY 1, 1956.
Registration of members will begin on April 20, 1956, at the hotel office. For the convenience of swimmers, many new conveniences have been added this season.
Admission to members only. Reduction for families.

Attention Tourists and Congress Delegates
The last performances of
Dzigan & Szumacher
"Thousand and one Laughs"
HAIFA, "Ora," tonight, April 20, at 8.45. Popular prices.
TEL AVIV, Z.O.A. House Garden, tomorrow, April 21, at 8.45.
TEL AVIV, Z.O.A. House, Sunday, April 22, at 6.45 and 9.15
GIVATAYIM, Negra, Monday, April 23, at 8.45
Last performance in the vicinity.

BEN-ZION
WITLER
SHIFRA
LERER
KINDER GEDENKEN
(Children Remember)
Fri., Apr. 20 Kiryat Haim, Beit Am 8.45 p.m.
Sat., Apr. 21 Tel Aviv, Ohel Shem 7 and 9.30 p.m. ("Mein Meidele")
Sun., Apr. 22 Ramat Gan Kesem, 8.45 p.m.
Mon., Apr. 23 Hadera Hof 6 and 9.30 p.m.
Tues., Apr. 24 Rishon LeZion Tiferet 8.45 p.m.
Wed., April 25 Petah Tikva Ehal 8.45 p.m.
Thurs., April 26 Rehovot Beit Am 8.45 p.m.
Fri., Apr. 27 Tel Hanan Kol Or 8. 45 ("Mein Meidele")
Sat., Apr. 28, Jaffa Ehl 6.30 and 9.30

After the outstanding success in Tel Aviv and Haifa, the JERUSALEM PREMIERE WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1956
"HELEN OF TROY"
ROSSANA PODESTA JACK SERNAS
WARNERCOLOR
CINEMASCOPE
ORION. JERUSALEM

SUPERB ORIENTAL CUISINE
Cougi RESTAURANT
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NEW PHASE IN ZIONISM

The Paramountcy of the Diaspora is Expected to Dominate Next Week's 24th Congress

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

BY the end of 1947, when it was clear that the Jewish State was on the way, theorization on the future pattern of relations between Israel and the Diaspora had already begun to crystallize into two main lines of thought.

The view that was widely held by old guard Zionists was that the Diaspora would become liquidated and that it was an act of virtue to hasten the process. Briefly, it implied that now that the State was in being, those Jews who had all along been advocating its establishment, namely the Zionists, would immigrate to Israel.

The elements left in the Diaspora would gradually dwindle away, according to this reasoning: the very fact that they did not support Zionism throughout all the years being an indication that their Jewish consciousness and loyalties were weak. Then the best elements having been drawn off into Israel, those Jews remaining in the Diaspora would be quickly assimilated.

Ultimate Liquidation

Even members of extreme religious groups would go in the course of time, the argument went, for time, environment and the inevitable assimilation they would produce would wreak their lethal havoc and there was no force able to counter them inherent in emancipated Diaspora Jewry.

The argument was not just based on an expectation of assimilation. Some said that genocide on the Hitler pattern might well play its part, and many were the grim and fearful parallels drawn between the sudden fall of German Jewry and the doom which they claimed threatened American Jewry.

The other school, rather subdued at first in the face of all the excitement which attended the miraculous rise of Israel, held that the Diaspora was not yet played out, but had an important role both in its own right and in relation to Israel.

It was a feeble voice originally and, indeed, those who thought that way were busily engaged with another problem, the recrudescence of the bogey of dual loyalties which was trotted out by enemies of Zion, strangely enough the Jewish ones rather than the gentile, under the stimulus of Statehood.

By the time the 23rd Congress convened in 1951 the protagonists of the continuation of the Diaspora were beginning to fight back vigorously. They had gained confidence as a result of the clarification of the consequences of Statehood, and circumstances, too, favoured them greatly. On the ideological level, it now began to be argued that without the check of a vigorous Diaspora, Israel might easily degenerate spiritually into the level of a small Levantine State.

Long Way to Autarky

Then came the aseptic force of the economic argument. It was rapidly apprehended that economic independence for Israel was far, far off and that without the help of the Diaspora, the State would not be able long to endure.

Then it was noticed that after three years, Zionists still showed no sign of abandoning the exile and coming home to Israel. Since they were staying put, they consequently began to develop a rationale for doing so.

From American Zionism in particular came a dramatic reassessment of the situation.

Cultural contact with the Diaspora is typified in this shot of President Ben-Zvi meeting a group of university students from Western lands at a Jewish Agency youth seminar in Jerusalem.

A trend against *Ha'atzmut* began, partly because the propaganda in favour of it had stressed the danger motive a little too much. In any case, it was felt that to suggest that Jewish youth in the *Golah* was offered an incomplete future there, implied a kind of disloyalty to the Diaspora land; and even to do so by implication impugned the position of the Jewries of the lands of their sojourn. Moreover, an unparalleled prosperity was beginning in the West at a time of grim austerity in Israel.

The contrast proved too much for Diaspora Jewry.

Enough to Do

Then there were Israel's political difficulties, and Zionists found they still had their old political work to do in the Diaspora, albeit in different channels. There was more to be done for Israel than ever before and the programme of a Diaspora-anchored Zionist was perhaps fuller than it had been for years.

So the protagonists of Diaspora now became the ascendent party and the loud brash voices which had called for its liquidation were stilled to a grumbling and querulous murmur.

But the Diaspora and Israel were not completely blind to the realities of the situation. All the functions designated to the Diaspora were dependent upon a specific measure of Jewishness being present there. On searching self-examination, it was found that this Jewishness was dwindling at a pace which was almost visible.

Jewish education was becoming more highly organized day by day to teach less and less and it was admitted that the present generation of Jewry was not educating its young generation sufficiently to make it conscious of its obligations and inspire it to live up to them.

Therefore it became both Israel's and the Diaspora's enlightened self-interest to see to it that the Diaspora was given a sufficient infusion of Jewishness to maintain it in being.

From the purely selfish point of view, Israel needed the Diaspora for her preservation. The leaders and thinkers of the Diaspora, with their high ideals about their own function, purpose and mission, needed Israel to inspire them and teach them. Israel's reliance on the Diaspora was more economic and political than cultural and spiritual, for it soon became evident that Jewish traditional values were in no danger here.

And so today, the general body of belief among Zionist thinkers is that the Zionist movement must now devote itself mainly to taking care of the Diaspora, with Israel the prime instrument in this purpose. The phase has been expressed in the words that Zionism ceases to be Israel-centred and is becoming Diaspora-centred.

The philosophical implications of this are fascinating. Here, indeed, is a true manifestation of prophetic Judaism with Israel as the medium for bringing the light of salvation to the world through the dispersion of the Jewish people.

But this need not concern us now. It is the practical implications of what has taken place which will dominate all the proceedings of the Zionist Congress which opens on Tuesday.

Whether it be an increased budget for educational and cultural work in the Diaspora, which will certainly be demanded; whether it be the reorganization of the movement in local areas to bring in the maximum number of non-party and non-affiliated sympathisers, which will form one of the key discussions; whether it will be the debate on the abolition of the *Shekel* and Israel's double representation; all these discussions will be motivated by the recognition of the new importance of the Diaspora in modern Zionist ideology.

Political Dependence

The problem of Israel's security will seriously agitate the Congress, and this, too, is bound up with the question of the strength of the Diaspora; for what Jewries abroad can do to help Israel in this field will be measured by the support Zionism commands in each community and the singlemindedness with which leaders will put Israel's case to their own Governments.

This factor in its turn will be determined more and more, as time goes on, by the amount of additional spiritual fibre Israel can contribute to Diaspora Jewry. This brings us back again immediately to the central problem of the coming Zionist Congress; What can Israel and the Zionist movement do for the Diaspora?

This is the first of two articles

HEARD ABROAD

My interest in atomic energy is how I can get a chicken roasted in one minute flat after a show. That is what I call a peaceful use. —
Actress Vanessa Lee

No one must think our sailors are angels. But compared to the Anglo-Saxons they may seem so, since they conduct themselves in a more or less civilised manner. —
The French Admiralty

We are as British as the Cornish or the Welsh. —
Mr. Joshua Hassan, Mayor of Gibraltar.

The word 'God' is not unknown in the Middle East.—
Sir Anthony Eden

FAR EAST TRAVEL DIARY

New Freedom Confuses Japanese

By TED R. LURIE

A TOKYO newspaper devoted an editorial one day last month to a comment made on Japan by newspapermen from India attending the Asian regional conference of the International Press Institute. The Indians had expressed a certain amount of disappointment at Japan's being too "western" in appearance and outlook. The Japanese were looking for guidance and/or inspiration to the U.S. on the one hand, and to Soviet Russia on the other, the visitors said, which was setting them apart from the continent of Asia.

Now the politeness and good manners of the Japanese dictate that they always agree with foreigners and never argue, but this comment could not be passed over lightly. For it was they who claimed leadership in the "Asia for the Asians" campaign that had already driven the colonial powers out of 96 per cent of Asia: India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Burma, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos were all independent, while Malaya was on the eve, and only Goa, Singapore, Hongkong, Macao and New Guinea remained as tiny outposts of foreign rule. And so the newspaper editorial suggested that the Indians' comment be taken to heart, and Japan might begin to look to herself and her Asian heritage rather than to other continents in her search for a new way of life.

For Japan today is confused. The old life that was summed up in live-or-die-for-the-emperor tradition has suffered what appears to be a mortal blow, and this has left a vacuum that remains to be filled. A Japanese friend pictured this confusion as follows. The Japanese mind today, he said, is like a two-storey house. On the ground floor you have all the old tradition, the kimono, the tea ceremony, the flower arrangement and so on, and on the upper storey you have television, jazz, baseball, etc. The trouble is, however, that the house has no stairway connecting the two storeys.

Thus it is the steps that remain to be built, and the question is whether this will be done quickly or gradually. The aftermath of the war was iconoclastic. Military defeat by the A-bombs and MacArthur's occupation had brought a sudden collapse of old values, but the new ones that came with democracy could not be introduced by decree.

Unused to Freedom

For example, during a discussion of press freedom in Asia at this same I.P.I. conference one of the editors of the "Asahi Shimbun" explained in an unusually philosophical impromptu remark that the whole conception of freedom was something new in Japanese philosophy. The very word for freedom in Japanese had not existed in the language a century ago, he said. And while he appreciated the great advance made when the American occupation authorities had introduced freedom of the press by decree, nevertheless it would require careful and painstaking nurturing of the tender plant lest it die before it could firmly take root in this foreign soil.

But the Japanese are nothing if they are not great imitators. Any good guide to the shrines and historic spots in Japan will explain how his ancestors imitated and borrowed from the traditions and cultures of the other Asian races and through the years adapted and improved on them so that a characteristic Japanese culture has emerged. It requires no guide, however, to explain the imitation and copying that is going on today.

On every empty lot you see Japanese boys playing baseball; girls (those that can afford it) are going in for plastic surgery to lift their noses and lower their eyelids, and neon lights are everywhere. Not the Coca Cola or General Motors signs that you see in Thailand or the Philippines, but a beautiful and dazzling array of red, blue, gold, and green lights in Japanese characters that seem to the illiterate foreigner to have been designed to provide attractive patterns for neon lighting.

The one thing they have not yet imported from the United States is the craze for psychoanalysis. And Japan would represent a great challenge for the Freudians. For the people appear to the foreign observer to be suffering from a mass psychosis that prevents them from showing their true feelings or being frank and outspoken with strangers. The one thing they are frank about is the admission that they have this strange characteristic that would appear to be deceitfulness, but is really a psychotic inhibition. If psychiatrists could tackle this problem on a big scale, perhaps a new and healthier Japan might emerge to take her place in the family of nations.

The exaggerated good manners of the Japanese, which appear so strange to the visitor, are, however, quite sincere. One theory has it that the pattern developed out of the over-crowdedness of the country. The one big problem that everyone is concerned about is the rapidly growing population, which now approaches 90m.—an increase of about one fourth since the war. And so, the theory runs, if so many people are going to live in so small a space without continuously quarrelling and getting in each other's hair, they have to practise this hyper-politeness that starts with bowing from the waist instead of shaking hands.

Endless Kowtowing

To an Israeli it seems odd to have every door opened for you before you can reach for the knob and to have everyone in your path bowing before you like a subservient lackey. And this writer's first impression of this kow-towing was not altogether positive—at least for 24 hours.

On the second day of my visit I drove in a taxi whose driver was a little uncertain of his directions—Tokyo is a city of eight million without any proper street numbering, and the system which MacArthur tried to introduce is studiously ignored by the Japanese. The driver stopped at a police booth to ask his way, and I noticed that as he approached the policeman on duty he bowed low, and the policeman bowed low in return. Then I realised it was only a way of saying hello and not paying homage.

It really does not take long to overcome the prejudices which you brought along in your baggage to Tokyo, having come from a country that was on the Allied side in the war, as did most of the newspapermen who assembled from Asia as well as those from Europe and America at the I.P.I. meeting. For it is easy to be captivated by these people whom you not long ago called "Japs," and whose rehabilitation in your own mind is symbolized by the speed with which that derogatory name has become taboo. The Japanese, you soon find, have whatever you may be looking for.

Industry and Culture

If it is industriousness and hard work that you want to see, they may show you how they bring iron ore all the way from Goa and make steel for export cheap enough to compete on the world market. If it is culture, then you can walk into a coffee shop in the afternoon and listen to a recording of your favourite symphony. If it is tradition, their temples are among the most beautiful in the Buddhist world—beautiful in their simple clean lines. If it is beauty, then they will show you their unique flower arrangements or their gardens, or drive up to Chuzenji Lake above Nikko. If it is entertainment then there are the Geishas—expensive but enchanting. And so on: one can catalogue attributes without number.

Topping it all there is that confusion and lack of direction that is apparent to anyone trying to dig beneath the surface and find out what makes Japan tick today, and how it compares to the Japan that was Hitler's partner in the Axis. As an Israeli the latter may be uppermost in your mind, for you ask yourself, "how can you like these people who were after all friends of the Nazis?"

The best answer, I think, was given by a visitor from Manila, who had suffered privation and inhuman cruelty at the hands of the Japanese enemy themselves—not just their Nazi partners—and told his Japanese hosts that, however he may have felt on arrival, he was going away with a warm feeling of friendship.

BOURGUIBA'S DILEMMA

By NORA BELOFF

PARIS (OFNS).—HABIB Bourguiba, leader of the nationalist Neo-Destour Party, who united the Tunisians in their struggle for independence, has now received the even more difficult but perilous task of uniting them in building up a new free and economically viable Tunisia.

The news that Bourguiba had taken up the post of first Prime Minister in an independent Tunisia took political observers in Paris and in Tunis by surprise. He was the overwhelming victor at the recent general elections, in which his party and its allies won all the seats, but he had made it very plain indeed that he wanted to retain his authority and prestige, built up during the Resistance, when he earned the title of "supreme warrior," by keeping out of practical politics. For this reason, when the Assembly convened this month, he was enthusiastically acclaimed its president, a function which seemed to exclude his becoming Prime Minister.

It seems that the prospect of serious troubles and decisions ahead induced him to change his mind and accept full responsibility and involvement. Two inter-related factors, both seeming very remote while the struggle with France was being fought, have now come to the forefront and risk tearing the country apart before it can acquire experience.

Social conflict, or to use Marxist terminology "class war," has already expressed itself in strikes often bordering on riots in the past few weeks sponsored by the powerful Tunisian trade union, the U.G.T.T. affiliated to the non-Communist World Organization of Free Trade Unions and led by the dynamic young Left-winger Ahmed Ben Salah. The Communists have so far satisfied themselves with playing second fiddle.

Since self-government was accorded last year, there have been no drastic economic reforms, and the previous Prime Minister, M. Tahar Ben Ammar, who resigned this week under U.G.T.T. pressure, was one of the richest landowners in the country. His successor is by conviction a Socialist, a believer in the Welfare State, and anxious to model Tunisia on the pattern of the more advanced Western democracies.

The trouble is that the country is very poor and very backward, and requires a good deal of foreign capital and technical advisers which it will not get from France or any other Western country if there are labour disturbances, or if concessions to the demands of the trades union leaders go unmatched by any increase in national product and end in run-away inflation.

It seems possible that the Communists, particularly if they obtain Soviet economic aid, may in the event of economic catastrophe, move in for the kill.

The second problem is over Tunisia's future relationships with France. According to the recently-signed conventions these are to take the form of "interdependence" linking France, and its former Protectorate, Habib Bourguiba would like to preserve these links but risks being accused of betrayal by the ultra-nationalists, at present led by his former party colleague Salah Ben Yussef, from his exile in Tripoli.

The risk is particularly grave as the Tunisian nationalists are sympathetic to the Algerian rebels and the French authorities themselves know that if the war in Algeria goes on, moderate leaders in Tunisia and in Morocco risk being ousted by extremist and pan-Islamic fanatics.

Bourguiba's problem will be to retain friendly relations with France and so secure the desperately needed francs for relief and investment while at the same time publicly sponsoring the *fellaghas* who are killing Frenchmen, not only in Algeria but even inside Tunisia's own frontiers.

HISTORIAN'S JOURNEY—I

A Whole World in Ecuador

By ARNOLD TOYNBEE

"SO this is Quito," I said, as the plane came down between the mountains on a flat, green expanse with an overflowing river wriggling across it. Putting on my overcoat to meet the high-land temperature at 2,500 metres, I found myself sweltering as I walked over to the airport through the rain.

Where were the friends, who were going to meet me? In grotesque Spanish, I asked the young woman at the information desk to put me through to the Casa de Cultura Ecuatoriana. "But this isn't Quito," she said. "You are back again in Colombia, at Cali."

Next morning, when the plane did succeed in landing at Quito, I understood why the pilot had turned back the day before. Quito lies in a cup whose walls are steep green fells; and certainly no pilot in his senses would ever try to land there when the weather was foul.

City of Churches

Quito is dominated by churches of the religious orders: Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians, Jesuits; and the fathers are still in possession. The Compania (i.e., the church of the Society of Jesus) was crowded with young women listening attentively to an eloquent sermon. It was a special mission for maidservants, and there must have been more of them gathered together in that single church in Quito than the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand can muster between them. So, in the highlands of Ecuator, the upper- and middle-class are still enjoying amenities that are now legendary in the English-speaking world.

The high point of Quiteno art and architecture is the church and cloister of San Francisco, with its fine collection of pictures of the imperial age. In the days of Spanish Empire of the Indies, Quito was the home of a school of religious painters whose works are still prized today as far afield as Bogota. Their only rivals were at Cusco.

Indian Devotions

But what is passing through the minds of these Indians from the countryside who are swarming through the streets of Quito and entering the churches to pray? Their devotions are whole-hearted, but what do those ultra-baroque Christian sanctuaries mean to them? Can the four-centuries-old gulf between Indians and conquerors ever be bridged?

Of course, the townspeople of Quito, too, are partly Indian in blood; but the mestizo, and even the full-blooded Indian, who enters our Western world through its Spanish door is apt to repudiate his Indian past. So the gulf remains; the Hispanicized Indian has crossed it without diminishing it.

If the highlands were the whole of Ecuador, and Quito were the country's only city, the bridging of the gulf between the Hispanicized townsmen and landowners and the Indian peasantry might be postponed till the Greek kalends.

But the sierra has to reckon with the coast, and Quito with Guayaquil. For physical health, come to the sierra. On the road to Guayaquil from Quito, we passed bus-loads of people on their way aloft to recuperate, in the sierra, from the harshness of the coastal heat.

Hot City

Guayaquil is like a hot-house with the heat turned on full blast; and, at the first encounter, one is not much attracted by a modern city in the tropics. This, however, is a city that grows upon one quickly. Drive north towards the rock that overhangs the town, and you come upon a great modern hospital. It is an expression of the citizens' public spirit, and the country people of the Ecuadorian coast resort to it for treatment.

And then, beyond hospital, you come to a fringe of shacks, built of split bamboo and matting, that are in violent contrast to the rectangular streets of modern concrete buildings which constitute the present town. A few years ago, Guayaquil was all shacks, and it used to be swept by devastating fires.

Fighting the fires, fighting the heat, fighting the insects, fighting the yellow fever, the people of Guayaquil have been tempered to an indomitable spirit, and the effects of this are now making themselves felt far beyond the point where the concrete buildings end.

More building is going on busily, and this work is drawing in labour. Italians come to build Guayaquil from Europe, and Indians come to build her from the Ecuadorian sierra.

The wages paid in Guayaquil are high, compared with an agricultural labourer's wage in the sierra; and this migration of labour from the sierra to Guayaquil is now raising the rates of wages in the sierra as well, and is consequently forcing the landlords in the sierra to modernise their methods by introducing agricultural machinery. Guayaquil may be the vibrant flame which will eventually weld into a national unity the disparate elements of the country's population.

Thrill of Cotopaxi

From Quito to Guayaquil is a long way in every sense. I was to make the journey by road; and, as the new road is still unfinished and I was booked to give a lecture in Guayaquil at 6.30 p.m. that day, we were to start at six in the morning. It had been raining the night before; but, when I looked out of my bedroom window at 5 a.m., the stars were shining bright; and, when daylight came abruptly, it was a lovely morning.

What a thrill to see the perfect cone of Cotopaxi, with its snow cap, and the rugged snow-sprinkled thighs of still taller Chimborazo. What would have been the use of having learnt their names by heart at the age of seven, if, at 66, one had been robbed of the long-deferred sight of them by a barrage of clouds? And now we are turning right, on to the new road that is being built by an Italian construction company with Ecuadorian labour and British plant. Up we wind, heading for the western cordillera of the Andes.

Now we are on the Paramo, the treeless moors, and "Arkengarthdale" is on the tip of my tongue when I sight my first llama (say "yama")—my first, that is, outside the Zoo. Then the good surface abruptly ends, and we crawl and bump through a tangle of tufa mountains whose fertile slopes are intensively cultivated.

As the angle is quite 60 degrees, the beanstalks, potato plants and sheep stand in tiers like the spectators in a precipitous-sided stadium. We pass through a cloud, register an altitude of 12,000 feet, and begin to descend among trees that are not yet quite tropical, but that already signal to me that we are leaving the temperate zone behind.

Within an hour and a half I sight my first banana palm (bananas and llamas are mutually exclusive; a llama would feel much less at home at this altitude in Ecuador than he does in Regent's Park). As we corkscrew down into the tropical lowlands, the banana plantations envelop us for miles and miles, till at last they give way to sugar cane and rice fields.

Peeling Off

In 11 hours on wheels, we have passed from the climate of Westmoreland, through the climate of Iceland, to the climate of West Africa; and, at each descending contour, I have stripped off a layer of clothes: first my woollen muffler, next my cloth cap, then my tweed coat, then my woolly waistcoat, till I am left panting in a shirt and trousers that I cannot get rid of till I reach the hotel. So this is Ecuador: a whole world within the compass of a single country.

(World Copyright)

LETTER FROM PARIS

All Quiet in Luxembourg

By MAURICE CARR

IN a troubled world full of outrageous inequalities, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is ineffably tranquil. Those who are denied it in their daily lines may like to be reminded that peace still exists.

The steel border town of Longwy is coated in red dust. Its walls are bedaubed with gigantic misspelt slogans against French colonialism in Algeria. Its streets are packed with Arabs whose eyes flash murder. We were to hear afterwards on the radio that the Longwy Algerians had rioted, using guns and knives in a pitched battle with police.

Flags and red poles mark the border. On the other side it is still the same town but it is a different country and almost a different continent. For France, with 400,000 Algerians on her soil, is a colonized as well as a colonizing power, flecked with the blood of dark Africa. Luxembourg is wholly European, its four-square houses with steps leading up to the front door, with black-slated roofs, are distinctly Nordic.

Liberal Customs

The flabby customs officers, who among themselves speak an odd German dialect and address us in French with a Belgian twang, stamp our car triptych, but do not even want to see our passports or luggage. Such trustfulness may belong to some past or future, but not to the present. It makes us glow with an unwonted sense of human dignity.

That is what is so strange about Luxembourg as a whole—it is so calmly dignified. There is spaciousness in this little Grand Duchy where less than 300,000 people are spread over 2,587 square kilometres of land. We passed through the wide hilly vistas, beneath a monumental sky that Breughel painted. Spring is late this year; there is more brown and grey about than green. The roads, like the fields, were all but deserted. We skirted Luxembourg city, which we would visit on our way back, and headed for our destination at the northern tip of the country, which we reached within the hour.

Several times we had stopped in neat towns and villages to ask the way. "The road to Kautenbach?" the Luxembourgers echoed our question with startled expressions. We began to have qualms. Perhaps there was something wrong with the place. The pest raged there, or it was haunted by a maniac, or was otherwise in ill repute. But no, it was simply that the good folk of Luxembourg have to make an effort to collect themselves when accosted unexpectedly, unlike the nimble-witted French who are ready to trot out the answer even before a question is put to them.

Charming Village

At the end of a road winding through the magnificent Ardennes highlands we arrived in Kautenbach, which, with its 220 inhabitants, turned out to be as charming a village as ever we set eyes on in any children's picture-book. It nestles in a hollow of the hills, at the meeting-place of two streams, which are black in colour—the same black as the darkness dwells in the dense fir thickets even at noonday. Alone in Kautenbach the waters are lively, on the gossip all the time. At one point they swirl excitedly, making bubbles, as if foaming at the mouth. A little further on, they become suddenly hushed, stealthy, as if trying to tip-toe past, unnoticed. Then they gaily break out into a jig among the rocks. There is something crazy about these streams: they lack the stolid, plodding, methodical temperament of the Luxembourgers.

Our little hotel, with its narrow staircase of marble, with its polished wooden floors, with its heavy crucifixes over the beds, faces the charming small bridge, the narrow high-spired church on the granite promontory, the white and pink-washed farmhouses and, of course, the densely wooded hills which are everywhere.

We eat the most delicious and ample supper of our lives, and say rude things about French *cuisine*. We read yesterday's "Luxemburger Wort"—today's paper has not yet arrived—which we find full of incredible reports about de-Stalinization in Russia, Israel-Arab tension in the Middle East, massacres in North Africa, concern in Paris, meaningless declarations in Washington, official spokesmen in London, inspired comments in Bonn. After reverting as we have done to a mythical 19th-century peacefulness-come-true, we have these ugly 20th century tidings brought to us. It is all very weird. As for the local news, that is as it should be: no agonizing problems, no grim or luscious crimes, plenty of pious trivia. We go to sleep to the thunder of toppling skittles and to the hollering of beer-drinkers in the inn below.

At daybreak, we are awakened by the sound of rattles and children's voices calling the good Christians of the village—and they are all good Christians — to morning prayer. Then the church bells chime in, making the Ardennes quiver.

Between heavy meals, which are easily digested in the pure sweet air, we tramp over the hills along footpaths often calf-deep in a carpet of dead leaves from last year. We climb to "peaks" nearly 600 metres high. We admire the smoke-coloured, tapestry-like effects of wooded slopes whose tangled branches appear from afar like intertwined threads. We speculate on what the tapestry must look like when it takes on summer hues. We tread upon and run from two coiled-up snakes. In shadowy crannies we discover chunks of unmelted ice. We try in vain to push our way through a forest, so thick that one is seized with claustrophobia. We catch glimpses of deer, discoveg a rusty German helmet, keep a wary eye open for wild boar.

Ancient Castles

We inspect some of the ancient castles in which the Grand Duchy abounds and which surely enabled Luxembourg to assert and maintain her independence down the centuries against the rival greed of her powerful neighbours. We visit the little town of Vianden and the cottage where Victor Hugo lived as an exile. We marvel over his drawings of the Luxembourg scene.

At the holiday resort of Clervaux, we take tea in a coffee-house. We are at a table by the window, which displays photographs of the Grand-Duchess of Luxembourg, of the young heir-apparent and his wife and two babies. Passers-by in the street stoop to scan the pictures; their glow faces take on a glow of tenderness and adoration. We, behind the window, learn what it is like to be royalty worshipped by one's subjects.

At Esch-sur-Sure, we notice that the church has a plaque recording the names of ten villagers who died in World War II. Three of them—to their honour—faced German firing squads. The seven others, impressed into the Wehrmacht, were killed or disappeared on the Russian front. Our Kautenbach church, we are told, which looks old, is a new one that has taken the place of the one destroyed by the crash of a bomb-laden plane during the Rundstedt counter-offensive through the Ardennes. We come away convinced that Luxembourg has fully recovered, both morally and physically, from the war wounds, and because it was scarred has retained more decency than did, say, unscathed, war-profiteering Switzerland.

Handsome Town

On the way home, we stop at Luxembourg city, the handsome, generously-proportioned capital, to dine in a restaurant, where at one end of the hall a wedding reception is being held with hardly a word spoken between bites, while at the other end after-dinner speeches celebrate the sportsmanship of a visiting English football team.

After consuming oversized whipped cream pastries, we make the rounds of the fine shops, note the low prices compared with French costs, get dizzy by peering down the awesome cliffs upon which Luxembourg is perched. We study the remains of what until a century ago was the most powerful fortress in Europe, and hear that it was a Jewish engineer, Isaac de Trybac, who built the famous citadel.

We must not tarry—if we stay longer than a long week-end we shall lose the illusion that we know the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg intimately. One thing still puzzles us. How is it that so poetic a land has produced no artists or thinkers of note, that amid all the outward romanticism there is such inward matter-of-factness?

At last, it dawns upon us that virtually all Luxembourgers—from the democratically elected Prime Minister to the humble road-sweeper—there are no paupers here—are indeed addicted to the fantastic. They believe, want to believe in a good fairy called High Authority of the European Community of Coal and Steel, which has its headquarters here. Soon, they foresee, this Authority will also embrace Euratom, the European Atomic Power Pool. Eventually, they are sure, it—and, through it, Luxembourg—will become the capital of a Europe freed at length from a centuries-old evil spell. A new, peace-loving united Europe will emerge to live happily ever after... Well, as a Yiddish saying has it—from their mouths into God's ears!

PELTOURS

TRAVEL · TOURS · INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: APRIL 22 — APRIL 28, 1956

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Apr. 22	0000	L. A. I.	Athens, Rome
	1015	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	1115	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	2300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON. Apr. 23	0000	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	1330	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1800	EL AL	Nicosia
TUE. Apr. 24	0100	EL AL	Rome
	0610	S. A. S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen,
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris,
	1230	K. L. M.	Munich, Amsterdam,
WED. Apr. 25	0000	SABENA	Athens, Frankfurt, Brussels
	1000	L. A. I.	Rome,
	1015	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	1015	T. W. A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1230	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	2130	EL AL	Fort-Lamy, Brazzaville Johannesburg
	2300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
THU. Apr. 26	0040	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
	1145	K. L. M.	Rome, Amsterdam,
	1300	EL AL	Istanbul
	1300	EL AL	Nicosia
	2015	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Frankfurt, Paris
	2300	EL AL	Athens, Brussels, London, New York
FRI. Apr. 27	0730	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	1015	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	1115	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

FRI. Apr. 27	0045	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul.

FROM HAIFA PORT

Apr. 24	ORIBANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa	
Apr. 25	EXILONA	New York.	
Apr. 27	NEGBAH	Naples, Marseilles	
Apr. 27	GEFEN	Cyprus, Holland	

PELTOURS

TEL AVIV: 23 Reh. Ahad Ha'am Tel.: 63557/7 & 66774-7
JERUSALEM: 2 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. 4318/9
RENOVOT: Rehov Herzl 124
HAIFA: 32 Ha'atzmaut Road. 4561/2
RAMAT GAN: 20 Rehov Bialik. 71288

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THE ARTISTS ARE REPRESENTED IN ISRAEL BY "ELINOA"

AVIATION COLUMN

Look Out for Traffic

By "AIRBORNE"

PARADOX could hardly go any further than the proposal now being canvassed to use the ordinary submarine type periscope to prevent collisions between aircraft, especially on landing and take-off.

The only problem involved seems to be that an extra crew-man would be needed to keep the look-out. However, since he could also operate ultra-high-frequency (UHF) radio equipment to avoid the same danger in level flight, it might be worthwhile.

In the U.S. alone last year, according to the North American News Agency's Washington correspondent, between 600 to 1,000 near misses occurred. The figure for 1954 was only 300 and the rise is attributed to overcrowding of air space, advent of the jet and the ineptitude of some raw military pilots. It has also to be remembered that the figure given above includes military flying of all kinds, but it has civil airline pilots worried.

One of the reasons for the urgency of the problem is that the new pure-jets will find themselves "stacked up" with the big new transports which will have a high "idling" speed and the differences in the classes of aircraft will increase the collision hazard.

Strange Hazard

THE London "News Chronicle" reports on the solution to a recent series of mysterious crashes which brought down some of the Canberra Jet bombers and led to the grounding of the type.

The "ghost hand" which caused the crash has now been traced to an electrical current induced by the miles of wiring in each machine. This could move the actuator flaps in the tail, sending the machine into a powered dive. Pilots were helpless, for their controls just could not break the force of the current.

Once the cause of the trouble was detected, it was quite easy to devise a remedy.

Midget Planes

LEAVING the field of gigantic planes and their problems, one turns with relief to news of a French-designed midget plane which weighs less than a motorcycle and which, according to Reuter's, recently flew from London to Paris on 30 litres of petrol.

The plane costs just under IL1,500 and will be described in more detail shortly.

And Now Porcelain Planes

THIS column brought news of titanium, a metal lighter and stronger than steel, for use in planes and of the all-rubber plane built in Akron, Ohio. Now comes talk of porcelain to cover the most sensitive sections of the high-speed aircraft. According to Lt. Colonel Yeager of the U.S Air Force, the fastest man in the world who recently flew at 2,640 kilometres per hour, present metals will not stand up to speeds much higher than this — and faster planes are definitely on the way.

Haifa Museum Exhibits Private Collections

INSUFFICIENT attention has been paid to the privately owned art collections of Israel because, as elsewhere, they are generally inaccessible to the public. Here, they should complement Israel's young art galleries by widening the basis of criticism, which is comparison.

Therefore, the Haifa Municipal Museum of Modern Art is to be congratulated on its initiative in organizing a first selection of works owned by Haifaites. Nor does it derogate from this success to recall that the now defunct Haifa Art Society originally conceived and actually prepared such a show. It is the Museum which has executed the idea.

The present display at the Museum consists of about 260 pieces from over 40 collectors. The range is so wide that a critical review in the accepted sense is impossible and, in any event, men are as sensitive about their art collections as they are about the reception of their radio sets.

The paintings extend from the Florentine Quattrocento to Pascin. There are specimens of the Flemings and the Dutch, Teniers the Younger, Seghers and Ostade. The 18th cent. to Impressionism includes Liotard and Courbet. Then on to Israels, Pissarro, Monet and Liebermann. In the 20th cent appear Signac, Vlaminck, Utrillo and Pignon, Ensor and Permeke, Rohlfs, Corinth and Nolde, Milton Avery, Chagall, Soutine and Adler. Only a few names can be mentioned.

The drawings, starting from the Baroque, reach Gauguin, Picasso, Dix, Kandinsky; the prints, commencing from Durer, Callot, Rembrandt and Hogarth, move on to Manet, Lautrec, Kokoschka and Klee. The sculpture, less in number, traverse history from Chinese Tang to Rodin, Maillol and Barlach, crossing, among other countries, Central Europe (1500-1750), Byzantine Greece, Peru and Turkey.

Examples of Jewish folk art are to be seen together with medals from various lands, Japanese sword guards and Tibetan painting. "Quot homines, tot sententiae." The exhibition reflects the owners' cultural background, personal and localized tastes.

Since the present exhibition only absorbs part of Haifa's privately owned works, there may be more shows to come, when it should perhaps be possible to organize them on a smaller and more concentrated scale in relation to given periods or artists.

There is one point mentioned in the Catalogue's Introduction, viz. the lack of knowledge concerning an object's previous history. It is essential that every owner should note down all that he knows. Even if he is ignorant of its past history, he should at least note when and how he acquired it, thus creating the basis for a certificate of authenticity which may be amplified later in lucky circumstances.

Ancient Art

THE Haifa Municipal Museum of Ancient Art is at present exhibiting its latest acquisitions. An extremely varied range includes funerary portraits from the Fayum, Canaanite, Phoenician and Cypriot sculpture and ceramics, Jewish and Sidonian glass, Roman jewellery, Hellenistic mosaics and a new coin collection (presented by Mrs. C. Greenfield of New York). Add specimens of Etruscan and Greek sculpture, a lion from a Galilean synagogue, a Persian vase etc. and the difficulty of the critic's task in putting order into this array is easily understood.

The initial conception of the Museum emphasised the artistic rather than the archaeological but, when you are dealing with original work from the distant past, you do want the fullest details about an object's past history. Among others listed in the Catalogue, "Cypro-Archaic Head" (No. 19) and "Cupid" (No. 33) are examples of satisfactory details. It is essential that future Catalogues, even if less readable, should contain all the dry particulars of the expertises that accompany objects received from abroad.

Shoshana Heimann

THE Carmel Studio is exhibiting Shoshana Heimann's woodcuts, which chiefly treat the human figure, singly or in pairs, seemingly from the Oriental Communities. These stark figures are broadly built, slightly angular. Windows do not transmit light. It is reflected from various objects, walls in one instance. Two men are playing chess; the lighter man is playing White, the darker Black. On the whole, however, light does not ease the squarish starkness, which becomes repetitive.

The counterweight only comes where movement or rounded forms are encountered. A nude pair form into a single composition. I would especially point out the boy hanging on to the dog. His bent legs, as if jumping upwards, impart movement. The mother's long line in a "Mother and Child" theme is evocative in relation to the tiny child.

H.

THEATRE NOTES

Psychological Study by Habimah

Habimah presents "A View From the Bridge," by Arthur Miller, Hebrew: Aharon Meged. Directed by Hy Kalus. Setting: Arnon Adar. Music: Gary Bertini.

THERE are relatively few times when one leaves a theatre with the feeling that one has had a completely satisfactory theatrical experience. For me, the Habimah production of Arthur Miller's new play was such an experience. "A View From the Bridge," which is a current hit in New York, is the psychological study of a decent man who refuses to face certain facts, and because of this refusal sees his simple life and his world going to pieces. From the point of view of sheer drama, it is Miller's best play to date.

His other two well-known plays, which the Habimah have presented, "Death of a Salesman" and "The Crucible" were more epical in scope but in the "Bridge" Miller has created a drama which seems like a perfect unit. Every scene and every line build up to an inevitable climax. Each character in the play does and says the things he must do and say when faced with a given set of circumstances. Not only does the play have the inevitability of a Greek tragedy, but the actual construction is based on the form of the ancient Greek play, with a narrator in the person of the lawyer, Alfieri, taking the place of the chorus.

The story deals with Eddie Carbone, a dock worker, who lives a normally contented existence with his wife Beatrice, two children and a niece, Catherine, whom they have raised as their own child. Catherine is a charming girl of seventeen, and it never occurs to Eddie that his deep affection and solicitude for the girl is other than a fatherly interest. Into this Italo-American household come two illegal immigrant cousins of Eddie's wife. Difficulties start when Catherine falls in love with Rodolpho, the charming young newcomer. Eddie does everything he can to break up the affair, and when all else fails, he does the unforgivable and turns informer.

Hy Kalus, who directed the play, has given it an air of earthiness and genuineness which are just right. The actors have cooperated and caught just the proper mood. Misha Asherov, as Eddie Carbone, emerges as an actor of star calibre. His portrayal of the longshoreman, a man who seems at peace with himself until he finds his world falling apart, because a girl he will not admit he loves is slipping away from him, is excellent. His refusal to face reality, his desperation and deterioration, are beautifully defined.

Yehoshua Bertonov takes the part of Alfieri, the Greek chorus. Mr. Bertonov's diction, his aloofness and sympathetic understanding of the developing tragedy, are all that could be hoped for. Shoshana Duer, whom I consider one of Habimah's most dependable actresses, is very good as the drab and unfortunate wife. Shoshana Ravid is sweet and understandable as Catherine. Nachum Buchman gives a fine performance as Marco, the poor Italian immigrant who becomes the victim as well as the avenger of Eddie's aberration. Yosef Banai played the part of young Rodolpho with heavy odds against him. His unattractive blond wig, instead of enhancing his charms, made him seem slightly ridiculous.

The rest of the cast fitted in nicely.

Arnon Adar has once more scored a success with his appropriate setting. Both Mr. Adar and Gary Bertini, who wrote the music, seem to be working 24 hours a day and turning out sets and music at a prodigious rate. Probably Mr. Bertini's background music added to the atmosphere, but it was much too loud in spots and almost drowned out the words of the speaker.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

SECOND FILM FOR CHILDREN

HAIFA Youth Films has brought out its second film "Little Red Riding Hood" (Armon, Haifa), again a Swiss production dubbed both for speaking and singing in Hebrew. It is for children up to the age of nine. The Hebrew dubbing is passable but the voices are clear.

Over "Hansel and Gretel," I was criticized for not having said it was frightening in parts. This time I kept the point in view. The wolf seemed to me rather large but a little boy's reaction to fade-outs when the wolf ate the grandmother and the huntsman later opened up the wolf was "They don't show us anything." The young audience liked "Little Red Riding Hood," particulraly the pillow fight.

It was preceded by a black and white short, "Pimpinella," silent but with music. Here was the story of the little girl who had duck's feet but eventually married the frog-prince. More sensitive perhaps than the audience, I found the story sad and the ending snobbish. I think that the young children appreciated individual sections more than the story as a whole. *H.*

Army Shows Come to Capital

"Ma Boer?" A Variety Programme presented by the Nahal Command Troupe. Sketches by Ephraim Kishon and Dahn Ben Amotz. Lyrics: Yehiel Mohar. Music: Alexander Abrahamovic, Mordechai Zeira, Moshe Wilensky, Josef Wald. Staging: David Bergmann. Y.M.C.A. Hall, April 12.

NAHAL'S new show makes for plenty of laughs and has a straightforward, driving rhythm that holds the spectator's attention from the opening song to Dahn Ben Amotz's closing sketch, "Historical Ceremony." The latter —a pitiless satire on the all-too-frequent pageants held on all kinds of occasions in this country—is in our opinion the best playlet on the entire bill. As second-best number we would pick Mr. Kishon's side-splitting parody on office bureaucracy, "In the shadow of meetings," a dramatization of a feuilleton which appeared in *The Jerusalem Post*.

The rest of the sketches, also by Mr. Kishon, are put over no less successfully, due to the youthful spirit so characteristic of these very young yet extremely skilled actors, although the quality of the numbers is uneven and some seemed familiar to us from the Press.

The song numbers are in the "Chizbatron" tradition. It was amazing to see how the by no means easy intervals and asymmetric build-up of the musical phrases were mastered by the performers.

Best among the songs we linked Wilensky's "The Tale of the Highway" and Abrahamovic's "The Moral." All in all "Ma Boer" should not be missed by anyone who wants to spend a pleasant, unpretentious and refreshing evening.

Y. ZARAI

"The Raid on the Village." Zahal Central Command Troupe. Book by Aharon Meged; Produced by Gideon Shemer; Music by S. Carmel, Y. Zarai, and A.A. Boscovitch.

INESCAPABLY reminiscent of a high-school romp, this latest production of the Central Command Troop yet managed to be entertaining by dint of sheer high spirits and youthful exuberance. Throwing themselves with equal zest into their parts as well as into their roles of sceneshifters after the show, the young artists more than made up for what they lacked in professional polish.

A pleasant diversion about an infantry section billeted on a long-established *moshav*, the production found its laughs in the conflict of interests between the old-timers and the troops and in the community of interests between their daughters and the licentious soldiery.

Moshe Traum and Menachem Israeli, whose Salonika-bred soldier was a delight to watch and to hear, stole most of the scenes, while a pretty Yemenite girl, Mazal Shamir, employed her flashing white smile and sweet voice to distinct advantage whenever the plot would let her. As a folk-songstress, she may well follow in the footsteps of Damari.

The music was adequately lively, comic or martial as the occasion demanded and the audience happily cooperated in Yohanan Zarai's "Vayiven Uzziahu," a catchy song which may well establish itself in our "folk-song" repertoire.

PARODY DANCER SCORES SUCCESS

CILLY WANG, Comedy and Parody Dancer. (Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, April 7.)

HUNDREDS of Jerusalemites, their money clutched in their hot little hands, queued to enjoy Miss Cilly Wang's slightly batty brand of genius at the Y on Saturday night.

For their pains, they saw a brilliant virtuoso performance in which Miss Wang, a diminuative figure with disconcertingly mad blue eyes, ran through a repertoire of slapstick, mime and transformations as enchanted as any in Hans Andersen. She peopled the bare stage with creations ranging from a tipsy wine bottle to an exquisitely nightmarish flowering plant and succeeded admirably despite the machinations of the *saboteurs* operating the lighting and curtains.

Perhaps the most enjoyable offering of the evening's entertainment was her pantomime maid, Zaezilie, a character straight from the brush of Trier or Hoffnung, whose antics blended laughter and tears in the tradition of great clowning. However, it was Miss Wang's *trompe l'oeil* creations which provoked the only outburst of rhythmic clapping during the evening — an annoying habit which passes for especially appreciative applause here — and I must concur that it was these items on the programme which best demonstrated her extraordinary creativeness. In "Max and Moritz" she managed to persuade the cash customers and your reviewer that she was a pair of midget saltimbanques.

For control, dexterity, timing and sheer inventiveness Miss Wang must be acknowledged as a master. Paradoxically, however, it was in her less ambitious mimes that we found her wanting, though it must be confessed that here, too, the audience appeared to be more than satisfied.

Wim de Vries gave able support at the piano, which seemed to be tangled in the curtains, and must be credited with a share in the design of the excellent costumes and props.

Whether intentionally or not, the oddity of the programme notes, only partly due to the English employed, perfectly complemented the onstage going-on.

ALEX BERLYNE

Radio Review

Broadcasts to South America

A new broadcasting service from Israel will be inaugurated on April 22, when Kol Zion Lagola opens its nightly broadcasts to Latin America.

This service has been contemplated for many years because of the important Jewish concentration in South America which, among other achievements, is the main current reservoir for *halutziut*. Both the Government and the World Zionist Organization have done all in their power to reach the vast semi-continent, but for technical reasons direct broadcasts have hitherto been unattainable. A substitute was obtained by establishing a transcription service working through the Latin American Department of the Jewish Agency, the headquarters of which is situated in New York.

Although Kol Zion has had no permanent department hitherto, an *ad hoc* team of Spanish broadcasters was assembled to record a variety of programmes in Spanish—including reports from settlements, factories etc., and musical features, interviews with visiting personalities, playlets and so on. These were made up in New York into a weekly 15-minute feature which was transmitted over 40 stations in Latin America.

The opening of the short wave 50-kilowatt transmitter last year made possible trial broadcasts to South America. The first experiments were not too successful, but on changing times and wavelengths a favourable response was received from the entire eastern half of the region (which covers the main zones of Jewish population).

The implementation of the direct broadcasts was delayed somewhat by technical shortages and by the difficulty of setting up a permanent Spanish Department, but all this has now been overcome.

The programme will last 40 minutes each night, and will be broadcast from 12.45 to 1.30 a.m. Israel time (during summer time, from 1.45 to 2.30). The structure of the programme is parallel to the Kol Zion transmission to South Africa—with Spanish corresponding to English, Portuguese to Afrikaans and regular features in Hebrew and Yiddish. Regular weekly surveys will be given by Moshe Tov of the Foreign Ministry and Yitzhak Harkavy, formerly one of the Zionist leaders of Argentina.

A survey of the achievements of the B.B.C.'s Hebrew Service was given last week by its Director, Mr. L. H. Gottlieb, in a lecture to the Tel Aviv branch of the Israel-British Commonwealth Association at Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv. Broadcasting commenced in the autumn of 1949 and has proceeded regularly ever since.

At the time of the Slansky trial, three figures who had been named as sinister British agents—R. H. S. Crossman, K. Zilliacus and Noel Coward—were gathered in a studio to refute the charges, and as from the following night the programmes were jammed. This deliberate interference still hampers the broadcasts despite the use of four wavelengths. Nevertheless, Mr. Gottlieb reported having discovered a wide audience (estimated at 10 per cent of the public), while of course a very much larger number is reached by the pieces supplied by his Department to Kol Yisrael's "Radio Newsreel." In addition, there are listeners to these broadcasts in many other parts of the world, such as Central Arfica and Eastern Europe.

One of the biggest successes was the covering of the Helsinki Olympic Games, but for budgetary reasons it will not be possible to repeat this at Melbourne. A direct broadcast is being arranged for the Guildhall dinner in honour of the Tercentenary of English Jewry, to be held at the end of May and addressed by the Duke of Edinburgh and Sir Anthony Eden.

MY colleague WGT writes: The two-hour Arabic Independence Day programme was doubtless the best of its kind ever produced.

The 30-minute radio review (given in the evening programme when listening was at its peak hours) with a large number of participants and musical interludes was of a high standard and must have earned us enormous credit abroad.

The negative aspect in this and other programmes was the fact that the only Arabic female voice was again so dull and unenthusiastic that it spoiled much of the otherwise excellent impression.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Haydn concert (tomorrow at 10.45 a.m.); "I Pagliacci" (tomorrow at 4); Rashi anniversary (tomorrow at 7.30); Raphael Eliaz on Lorca (Sunday at 10.15); The Hebrew Revival (Monday at 7.45); Congress feature (Monday at 8); Mozart and the music of his times (series beginning Monday at 9.30); Opening Session of the Zionist Congress (Tues. at 9.15); Tschernichovsky's "Bar Kochba" (Weds. at 11.15 p.m.); Congress Report (Thurs. at 8.30).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
523, 140, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 & 12.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 5.45 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.20 Service. 6.25 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon." David Halpern. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 "To Jerusalem Citizens." 1.48 "Light Fare." 2.15 Kabbalat Shabbat. 3.45 "Youth Corner." 4.15 Chess Corner. 4.25 Classical Requests. Mozart: Turkish march (from the Piano Sonata K 331). Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 1 in E-minor, op.11 (Soloist: Alexander Brailawsky). Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 5. in D ("Reformation") Op. 107 (Conductor: Howard Barlow). 6.40 Bible Reading. 7.15 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 Talk by Y. Klinov. 8.15 Soloist of the Week. A. Dorfmann. 8.45 Readings by Yehoshua Bertonov. 9.15 Friday Night Concert. 10.30 The Story of the Week. 10.45 Folk Dances. 11.15 Chamber Music. 11.45 Light Music, played by Albert Sandler & his Orchestra. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Handel: Concerto Grosso in F, op. 6 No. 2 (conductor: Adolf Busch). Berlioz: Song Cycle op. 7 (soloist: Susanne Danco; conductor: Thor Johnson). 9.45 "Musical Quiz." 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Works by Haydn: 1) String Quartet in D-minor op. 76 No.2 ("Fifths") played by the Pascal Quartet) 2) Two Arias from the Oratorio "The Creation" (Soloist: Eleanor Steber). 3) Symph. No.40 in F (cond.: Sir Th. Beecham). 11.30 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Stage and Screen. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Light Music. 2.45 Literature Readings. 4.00 Opera: Leoncavallo: "Pagliacci" (with Carlo Bergonzi) (conductor: Alfredo Simonetto. 5.25 Science Studio. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.35 Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Art & Culture. 8.20 Interlude. 8.30 Questions and Answers. 9.10 Sport News. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Entertainment Programme—Shmuel Rosen. 10.15 Allegro Con Brio. 10.45 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 480, 225, 48.9 & 33.9 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): Today: 5.20-5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music (R). 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music (R). 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Today: 6.20 News. 6.35 "Vistas of Israel." 6.50 Readings for Shabbat: Ahrei-mot-kedoshim. Talk by Uri Ephrat. 7.00 Hebrew Programme. From Week to Week. Tomorrow: 6.20 News. 6.25 "South Africans in Israel" — 6.30 Musical Medley. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. Today: 11.15 News. 11.20 Readings for Shabbat: Ahrei-mot-kedoshim by Uri Ephrat. 11.30 "Vistas of Israel"; Synagogues of Jerusalem. 11.45 On Behalf of Israel." Tomorrow: 11.15 Shavua Tov. News. Programme Highlights. 11.25 "This Also Happened." 11.30 The Lachish Development Zone. 11.45 Musical Medley.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 238 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Towards Saturday." 7.00 News. 7.10 Musical World 7.30 In Israel and in the World. 7.40 Concert: Works by Handel & Schubert. 8.10 Opera. 9.00 News. 9.15 Z.H.L.'s Weekly. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Pleasant Tune." 7.30 "Commanders Tell." 7.50 "The Musical Camp" 8.30 The Night following Shabbat. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B. B. C. HEBREW BROADCAST: (16.79, 19.42, 16.95, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. Today: News News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Press Review.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS. — 1. Composer who made his weight in the market? 7. In which to send a letter. 8. Opera singer. 10. Cromer? 11. Would it upset Ma to be in posh surroundings during such a hard time? 14. Not much for a horse to eat! 16. Flavoured and fortified. 17. Noble version of "Lear." 19. She takes nothing from Bligh's ship. 21. Dead duck? 22. Particularly splendid for an American? 23. Methods. 26. Fish a letter out of a hat. 28. Used to be. 29. Hold up a hold-up man, possibly. 30. Is this cup for hiking? 31. They're clearly smaller than elephants. 32. Beaten like a portion of fried fish? 33. What the boy ran.

DOWN.—1. Keep still and don't move one! 2. Neither vegetable nor mineral. 3. You'd probably be sad to shed it. 4. Spot shot. 5. A Childish thing to read. 6. Cried like a cat. 8. This man will let you in. 9. Olive Thompson's doctor. 12. Another week. 13. Finishes off Nelson Eddy. 15. Old coin. 18. Hat a sailor to be only partly ashore! 19. Insect that can spell. 20. Can this be can't? 21. Chinatown! 22. A horse may be told to do it up. 23. He puts one pound in water. 24. Pops the question? 25. Leave in lurch. 26. Descriptive of a feline. 27. Talk emptily. 28. Almost as white as a swan? 30. Walk in the water.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Pat-Ron. 6. Bon. 8. Wife. 9. Utah. 10. String(bag). 11. Set-Square. 12. (h)Nell. 15. Rot. 16. Latin. 17. L-aces. 20. Gem. 22. Rod. 23. Harp-y. 24. Harem. 26. A-it. 27. Apse. 29. States-man. 31. N-ovel-S. 32. Grin. 33. Emit. 34. K-ay. 35. Cement.

DOWN. — 1. Posing. 2. Thriller. 3. Owns. 4. Nigeria. 5. Beast. 6. Bulu. 7. Married. 13. Ton. 14. Lamp (post). 18. Aren. 19. Complete. 20. Gaiters. 21. Satanic. 24. Hiss. 25. Tea-set. 28. Adage. 29. Stack. 30. Hat-s.

Jerusalem Art Notes

Paintings by Civil Servants

YOUR critic felt somewhat intimidated upon entering the "Civil Servants' Art Exhibition" at the Jerusalem Touring Club. He only shed his inhibitions when he realized that not a single official of the Income Tax Department was among the exhibitors, most of whom belong to such harmless governmental branches as the Ministries of Posts, Labour and Education.

Whether they be amateurs or fully trained painters, it is clear that the exhibitors are as much at home behind their easels as they are behind their desks. While it may suffice to congratulate the former on their diligent and sincere endeavours, one meets among the latter category quite a number of highly gifted artists who would hold their own in any exhibition of full-time professionals.

There is a highly sophisticated and scintillating "Portrait" by Kaftori, and next to it an excellent impressionist "Negro" by Peretz Jamil. The extremely well conceived Still Lifes by E. Schmuelevitz are to my taste the best of the many in this exhibition, closely followed by Feierman's almost abstract still life painting in subdued colours. The most interesting picture exhibited is Mendelvitz's composition "It happened in Av."

Dashevski's "Landscape" most decidedly has atmosphere, and Helen Barth is far better represented here than in the Artists House Spring Exhibition. The gouaches by Shamir Amiram and Dafne Anat are really good. Top honours for water colours have to go to Yael Gerbel, who also has amusing drawings in white on black. Other competent spare-time artists are Bahiri, Kahana, Rolf Peter and Bein.

Of the few sculptures exhibited I liked best the clear and simple "Standing Women" by Karniel. The "Negro" by David Becker is a solid piece of work; E. Bing's "Head," competently executed, is too smoothly finished.

IN the near future, so we were told, teachers and students of Jerusalem's New Bezalel School are about to exchange their brushes and chisels for shovels and pickaxes and to move south in a body for a week of defence work. This, obviously, is a commendable intention. This group of hefty youngsters, led by teachers in the prime of life, will be able to achieve something useful.

Still, one wonders whether the Bezalel defence contribution might not be even more useful if the students didn't have to put down their brushes and chisels. Soldiers and settlers under frontline conditions are still human beings in need of relaxation. Gay canteens and friendly dining rooms would mean a lot in the dreariness of the Negev frontier. I should think the Bezalel's defence contribution would be just as lasting and valuable if teachers and students, instead of digging such and such a number of metres of trenches, would decorate that many square metres of wall space halls with bright and happy splashes of colour.

This "Operation Colour" could be a great success provided there was some real planning involving the sending of plans of the halls to be decorated to the school in ample time to prepare designs and to organise the work before the group moves on location.

At Home Evenings

THE Jerusalem Artists Association has introduced regular "At Home" evenings at the Jerusalem Artists House, in order to foster personal contact between artists and patrons of art. Usually an artist explains his work and invites discussion which often proves fruitful. This, I believe, is an excellent idea which might be copied by various institutions, not excluding even government offices.

Th.F.M.

BRIDGE — BY JERUSALEMITE

THE ONLY HOPE

North: S. K J 10 9 6 5 4 · H. 8 · D. 9 4 · C. 10 6 5
West: S. Q 8 2 · H. 10 5 4 · D. J 6 2 · C. 8 4 3 2
East: S. A 3 · H. A 7 2 · D. K Q 5 3 · C. K Q 9 7
South: S. 7 · H. K Q J 9 6 3 · C. A J · D. A 10 8 7

East	South	West	North
1C	2H	—	2S
—	3H	—	—

SOUTH won the opening lead with the ace of clubs and returned the jack; East took the trick and committed the grave error of playing the third round of the suit.

This gave declarer a most welcome opportunity to shed his spade loser. A diamond was called from dummy; East split his honours, and South made his ace.

As the cards were, declarer needed only to draw trumps and to set up a diamond. But it is possible that East's early club return was suggestive to him of an uneven break in clubs, and an overruff by West would be fatal. Arguing, consequently, that he might just as well reverse the procedure, he played a diamond, hoping that this would induce the defence to play trumps for him.

But West had his count by now. He knew that South had started with ten red cards, and these must needs divide into six hearts and four diamonds — or else, armed with five diamonds East would not have opened the bidding as he did. It did not very much matter whether one of these diamonds could be set up, so long as he still held the ten of trumps over dummy's eight. He therefore pounced on the trick with the diamond jack and quickly returned yet another diamond.

Unable to refuse, declarer ruffed in dummy, returned into his hand via a spade ruff, and lost the king of hearts to East's ace. East obediently produced the diamond king, thereby enabling West to discard his fourth club, and a club return set up the ten of hearts as winner for the defence.

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Faith, Films and Children

By Moshe Levin

DOROTHY Silverstone is beautiful, honey-haired and enthusiastic about inter-faith work, children and motion pictures.

Her equally enthusiastic husband is Murray Silverstone, head of the International Department of 20th Century-Fox, one of Hollywood's colossal film-makers.

Mrs. Silverstone is now here — her seventh visit since 1949 — in connection with the International Cultural Centre for Youth, which is to be built in the German Colony in Jerusalem. First institution of its kind, it will open a window onto the culture of the world for Israel children.

The idea of the Centre was germinated over ten years ago when Mrs. Silverstone organized a committee of the Children to Palestine, Inc., in her home-town, Scarsdale, N.Y.

Children to Palestine was founded in 1943 by the late Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, son of the famed President of Harvard University, to rescue Jewish children and rehabilitate them in Palestine. Its membership is largely non-Jewish.

One of the most successful committees turned out to be the one organized by Mrs. Silverstone. It not only raised funds for rescuing children, but, important for Scarsdale, it served to strengthen inter-faith relations in the community and bring understanding to a cause where there was little or none before.

In 1949 Mrs. Silverstone and her three daughters visited Israel with motion picture cameras. Their aim was to produce a vehicle for Children to Palestine, but what they photographed turned out so well that her husband's company undertook its general distribution.

Called "Magnetic Tide" it was first shown at the Roxy Theatre in New York City and ran for three weeks. In

DOROTHY SILVERSTONE

fact, it is still running in theatres throughout the world, and is also being shown to universities, churches, clubs and organizations.

A little blue pamphlet that Mrs. Silverstone carries with her describes the film in this way:

"Blending scenes of the past and the present, 'The Magnetic Tide' produced and directed by Dorothy Silverstone, poetically points toward a hope-filled future as it captures for all who view it, the vivid, inspiring panorama of life in the new democracy of Israel, set against many of the world's most famous religious shrines."

It adds that 14 million people have seen it in 57 countries.

The important thing about the film, to Mrs. Silverstone at least, is that it netted more than $40,000 with which she was able to get underway with her project to build the International Centre in Jerusalem. It should be mentioned that Children to Palestine works in conjunction with Youth Aliyah, which is also taking an active hand in the Centre.

The Centre has in fact been located adjacent to the leaders training seminary of Youth Aliyah, and the two will work closely together.

As for the Centre itself, it will contain a grand record library of the music of all nations, including those around Israel, as well as representative works of art and literature of all peoples. Films will naturally be emphasized and a projection room will be a focal point of the building.

The Centre will be directed by a managing board headed by Mrs. Gershon Agron, Hadassah leader and wife of Jerusalem's Mayor, and Mrs. Avraham Harmon, Israel's delegate on the Executive Committee of UNICEF.

The project has been blessed by telegrams sent from many of the world's capitals. Before the ground-breaking ceremonies were held on Wednesday, messages were received from the Presidents of Cuba and the Philippines, a Japanese Cabinet Minister, and the Mayors of Manila, Johannesburg, and Sydney, among others.

The story of the Centre has a sequel, tied up, naturally, with a film.

The film is the Cinema-Scope (in Eastman colour) "Land of the Bible," a documentary which had its European and Middle East premiere in Jerusalem on Wednesday. This movie, which in the stupendous way that Hollywood has of doing things will be seen by millions of movie-goers, in thousands of theatres, in scores of countries, in two dozen languages round the world, will help raise funds for the International Centre.

Proceeds from benefit performances of "Land of the Bible" will be shared equally by a local children's charity and the Centre.

The moving spirit behind it all is Dorothy Silverstone, and her enthusiasm for inter-faith work, children and photography.

NOT SO IRON CURTAIN

By Lutz Wolff

WE were on the way to Hamburg when the Mate brought the unexpected news. "Well boys, we're going to Memel," he announced. "It's called Klaipeda again and it's in Russia, and we'll be there about a week." We unloaded our cargo in Hamburg, and sailed East out into the Baltic. Wind and weather turned against us, we were behind schedule and felt relieved when Klaipeda Lighthouse finally came in sight.

We signalled for the pilot. Nothing happened. We radioed in English to send the pilot out, and still nothing happened. Hours later an answer came in German, "wait until weather improves." We acknowledged this in German, and asked to be notified when pilot comes. They replied, and this time in English, "stay out there until we are good and ready," or something to that effect. We were beginning to feel uneasy.

We turned back to the open sea, cruised around for two days and nights in foul weather, fumed and cursed helplessly, until the message came: "Pilot will pick you up now."

He came out in a smart motor boat and climbed aboard. He was a handsome man with a complete set of stainless steel teeth. He smiled, showed all his steel teeth, and said "*Da*" and "*Gut*" to all questions.

He took us into port and came down to the Captain's office to get his papers signed. We put a bottle of brandy on the table and invited him to have a drink. He filled a water glass with brandy, drank it down like so much water, smiled, said nothing, shook hands and took his leave.

We put the clock ahead two hours to confirm with local time — which made it two in the morning — and prepared sandwiches and drinks for the delegation that was coming aboard just then. There were five men in uniform and four women.

Unsmiling and silent, they took off their heavy winter coats, arranged themselves around the two tables in the Captain's office, took documents and rubber stamps out of their briefcases, and settled down to work. We were struck by the contrast of the elegant officers' uniforms against the drabness of the women's dresses.

The steward offered them coffee and sandwiches, but they solemnly shook their heads, "*Nyet*." They accepted nothing and continued their work, laboriously checking crew lists and seamen's books. At the second table, a pretty girl — she worked as secretary for Inflot, the Government shipping agency — looked through a stack of ship's papers. She looked up and wanted to know if we needed any provisions. "What can we get here?" the Chief Steward asked her. She stuck her little nose up in the air and said haughtily, "why, everything of course!"

There had been tall tales going around the ship about high-handed Russian methods, about police dogs and searchings and detentions. There was nothing of the sort. The officials were jolly polite and correct.

Shore leave passes were issued, documents signed by the dozen and the officials rose and gravely shook hands all around, murmuring something in Russian. We were free to go ashore.

All were dressed and ready to go except the pretty blonde. She was still gathering up her papers. One of the

officers said something to her in Russian, and I caught the name "Edith" in the sentence. I took her coat off the hook, and, holding it up, called out to her in German: "Come here, Edith, my angel!" It brought the first smile of the long session. She beamed at me, slipped into her coat, and said, "You are an angel." I had made a friend.

Coming out of the port gate, the town looked sad and grey. The walls of the houses were crumbling, and there was little traffic on the cobblestoned streets. The women were heavily bundled up and their noses were red. The main street was not much better; no attractive shops, no neon lights, no cafes; no charm, no beauty. The arbitrary exchange rate — four roubles to a dollar — made everything fantastically expensive.

We went into a large grocery store to see if we could get caviar and vodka. Nobody paid any attention to us. With some difficulty we found out that there was no caviar, and that vodka was 30 rubles for a small bottle. We walked out and felt depressed. "What we need," said my friend, "is a drink."

He pointed to a restaurant where he thought we might get a drink. We invited him to join us, but he made excuses and left us.

The restaurant was a relief from the melancholy street. It was brightly lit and warm. Waitresses scurried around with food and drink, an army officer in a glamorous uniform was whispering something into the ear of a beautiful girl at his table, three young fishermen were getting very drunk and trying without much success to sing a song together. We felt better.

A waitress came and handed us a menu. She was rosy-cheeked and pretty, her hair was made up in elaborate braids and coils and her name was Gerda. The menu was in Russian, and when we threw up our hands she asked us in German what we wanted. We wanted a drink. Vodka. "No vodka today," she said, "but why don't you take Pepperschnaps? It's very good. 200 grams?"

"Yes," said my friend, "bring us the Pepperschnaps and make it a kilo, and bring something to eat as well." She let out a peal of laughter, brought the drinks and the food — both excellent — and stopped for a chat.

How was life in the U.S.S.R? Life was very good (she meant it and looked it). Was there anything lacking? Anything she particularly wanted? Yes, a pair of patent leather, high-heeled shoes to go to a dance. Couldn't she buy them? Oh, yes, for 400 rubles! ($100). We told her we were on an Israel cargo ship, but little Gerda wasn't interested in Israel. She leaned over the table: "Have you any nylon stockings you want to sell? I will pay you good," she assured us with a promising look in her eyes.

Edith of the Inflot office invited us to have tea at her home. She lived in a small furnished room in a shabby-looking apartment house. The tiled stove in the corner was cold; a tiny electric heater provided the only heat. Four of us were huddled around it, while Edith made coffee on the huge coal stove in the kitchen.

Later she told us about her life: everything was fine and getting better all the time. There was only one thing, she said earnestly, "I have relatives in Germany, and I can't visit them because the West keeps us encircled here. If only you" — and here she pointed an accusing finger at us—"would make peace with us, what a fine world it could be." We had no answer ready for that and thought we'd better change the subject.

New Hats

BEBE Spitzer, one of Tel Aviv's leading milliners, exhibited her summer hat collection at a private show last week. Hats for morning and afternoon wear as well as all manner of party hats.

The coarse "Paysan" straw and the very fine "Bacou" were the most used materials and coral-red along with grey-blue are the colours Bebe Spitzer features this season. All shades of yellow, blue and black and of course white, are also shown.

For mornings, a white straw cloche, set deeply forward on the brow, trimmed with dark blue grosgrain, or a "chinese" straw with red cherries looked attractive. Illustrated is a blue straw cartier with white dotted organdy shawl draped about the crown.

Hats become larger in the late afternoon and are generously trimmed with veils, organdy bands and bows or cashmeres with paisley designs. The "Oriental influence" started last season, is still going strong. For evenings, head-dresses trimmed with roses, or an all-veil hat, requiring thirty metres of material is this season's latest craze.

F.R.

Colours into Casuals

By H. Ben-Adi

SELDOM has anyone ever been at once a king and a president, yet this has been the case with Mr. Alfred Shapiro of New York, now in this country on a "brief" private visit.

Mr. Shapiro is known in the U.S. as the king of men's sport and leisure wear, (his firm is "Alfred of New York," where he designs his own line) but he has also been President of the B'nai B'rith lodge in White Plains and Scarsdale, and President of the Jewish Community Council in the same area.

Apart from that, he is a Fellow of Brandeis University, Chairman of that institution's drive, a member of the fashion committee of the Mayor of New York — yes, they do have such things in the U.S. — and a very active worker for the U.J.A.

Mr. Shapiro and his wife Sylvia came here after a business trip to Europe, partly out of concern with the present security situation, which they wanted to see at first hand and which will lead them to redouble their fund-raising efforts, they say. This reporter talked with them in the Negev, about which they were particularly enthusiastic.

Questioned about his business, Mr. Shapiro mentioned that he believed he was one of the first to put style and colour into sports and casual wear and relieved hats and shoes worn with business suits of their drabness. The purpose of the fashion committee to which he belongs is to make New York a world centre for men's fashions. Mr. Shapiro believes that the new fabrics and designs which he is now getting from the Far East are going to have a profound influence on fashions in his country.

Although American casual wear is far ahead in the world today, Mr. Shapiro believes that Italy is doing a good job and has been helped by the new trend in male fashions. England, famous for its sweaters, is not an important sportswear producer. France is ahead of her because of the Riviera, which attracts many fashionable tourists from abroad.

In Israel, Mr. Shapiro feels that khaki is here to stay for a good long while, and he admires the cut and style of Ata khaki shirts. Still, there is sufficient Israel talent available here to develop internationally renowned fashions that would take advantage of this country's position at the crossroads of East and West. Such an industry could create new jobs and earn us foreign currency as well. One of the ways to achieve this would be to encourage some of the large hotels to organize international fashion shows twice a year where smart people could meet.

Sleeping Beauty

THERE is nothing like a good beauty sleep to get that sparkle back into your eyes, take away all those lines and bring the bloom back to your cheeks. It's happened to you any number of times. You've gone to bed tired, with a drawn haggard face and deep shadows under your eyes — your face so wan you did not have the courage to face it in the mirror. But a sound night's sleep worked magic — a magic no beauty treatment in the world can beat.

But it has to be sound, restful sleep and happy are those who drowse off easily, their only care how to wake up in the morning. Those who suffer from sleeplessness have of course tried all the well-known advice passed on by their friends. Leave your worries behind, is the one most frequently given, counting sheep (why sheep I have never found out), reading something light and not exciting, drinking warm milk, sugar water, cocoa are some of the others that are sometimes helpful.

Many books have been published on the subject, but in a recent one — "Sleep" by Dr. Marie Stopes (Chatto & Windus, London), reading in bed is banned, and the habit of wearing pyjamas is blamed for sleeplessness.

Relaxation is mentioned in all books and all doctors will give you this good advice. A tense and taut body has first to be relaxed before healthy sleep is induced. Relax by auto-suggestion, and feel the tension go. Bend your knees, raise the feet till you stand on the tips of your toes, repeat until you feel the body going limp. Do the same thing with your arms and keep on repeating to yourself: "Let go, relax!" Unfortunately this is not so easy but one can learn to do it.

Avoid heavy meals, try deep breathing exercises before an open window and if you like, some soft music. Happy dreams — and a good night. LIESL BISINGER

fashion hints

by TELVA MODEL

Hello Everybody,

Still breathless from the whirl of a trip which included visits to the Fashion Theatres of New York, London and Paris, here is a bird's eye view of what's what in the fashion world.

Paris inspired:

DIRECTOIRE influence i.e. DIOR'S NEW HIGH WAISTED SILHOUETTE usually emphasized with bows, belts or bands.

CARACO jackets, floating panels and back interest.

Sorry space is limited—so PREDOMINANT COLOURS and HATS in the next issue.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

THE postman brings us, interspersed with bills and income tax demands, an invitation to go out to dinner. Children say at once that they want to come, too, and when I tell them that they are not invited, they say we should take them anyway and our hosts will never notice the difference. As they both have the appetites of fully grown navvies I hardly think that this will prove to be the case.

Daughter says that it isn't fair. We always go out and enjoy ourselves and never take her with us. Her life is a dreary round of school, homework and shoe cleaning, and going to the club, the cinema, the choir, the orchestra, folk dancing, ballet dancing, birthday parties and excursions. When I mention these latter activities she says I am welcome to join in one or all of them.

•

I TRY again and explain patiently that there are some occupations which are suitable for grown ups, and some for little girls and going out to dinner is not one of them. I tell her that when she is my age she will be able to pursue all those amusements which seem to her at present so desirable.

She replies passionately that she will never be grown up and begs me to look at the enormous time it has taken her to reach her present age. I must see how impossible it is that she will ever reach adulthood.

•

DON'T know why I am wasting my energy in this way as I remember having exactly the same argument with my mother at approximately the same age and replying in almost exactly the same words.

In fact, it is the vivid memory of the despair I felt at ever being understood and of ever reaching the desirable goal of choosing my own bedtime that moves me to offer her a consolation prize of 250 pruta. Suppose my mother must have had the same feeling of helplessness, though I don't remember getting any money.

•

SON says he doesn't mind not going along with us as long as I will bring him home a little of anything that is specially nice — he says I can slip it onto my lap and then wrap it in a handkerchief later I must also not forget to ask for stamps.

HEAD of the House says he doesn't know why there is all this fuss as he hasn't yet said he will go. He can't see any sense in travelling for an hour for his dinner and then travelling an hour back when he could very well eat in his own home. He says that if we add the cost of the journey to that of our usual modest meal we could have a better dinner than we will get anywhere else.

I ask who is going to prepare this feast and wash up after it, but as these considerations do not trouble him he waves them aside. There might be strange people there that he might not like and he will have to drive in the dark and get home late, etc.

•

NEVERTHELESS, I write a letter of acceptance and manage to bully him into acquiescence by the time the day comes. My best dress has not really recovered from being loaned out at Purim but I give it a hasty brush and hope it will not be noticed.

Coming home from the hairdresser's, my daughter says I look like a witch. My own impression is that of a recently released inmate of Holloway. In any case my husband looks so resplendent that no one will look at me.

•

BY the time I have made the extensive preparations attendant on an evening out and had another short argument with the children I am ready to stay at home, but the Head of the House, who has put on his party mood with his party dress, says I should hurry up as we don't want to be late and really it's a pity that we don't go out to dinner more often.

Women in the Netherlands

By Henriette Boas

THE International Archives for the Women's Movement—founded in Amsterdam in 1935—have published a modest 16-page quarterly, "Endeavour," with information about women in the Netherlands. The first issue is just off the press.

Besides providing information about women in the Netherlands, "Endeavour" draws attention to the International Women's Archives (I.A.V.) themselves.

The Archives are housed in one of the upper floors of a fine old building on one of Amsterdam's 17th-century canals, which it shares with the International Archives for the Study of Social History. One of the I.A.V.'s main objectives is to provide women in all countries with a documentation centre on all matters relating to the emancipation of women. Its first President, for that matter, was the late Rosa Manus, who was prominent in the Dutch and international women's movement and who, being of Jewish origin, was deported by the Germans during World War II.

Letters and Photographs

By 1940, the I.A.V. Archives had over 4,000 books and pamphlets, 150 magazines from 23 countries as well as a valuable collection of letters, photographs, minutes, etc. During the war, however, practically the entire material was confiscated by the Germans and never retrieved. After the war, help was received from many quarters to replenish the library which now again contains over 5,000 books and pamphlets, as well as 120 magazines.

The documentation centre and library is of great help to those interested in women's emancipation and in social development in general, such as graduates writing their theses, students, authors journalists, etc. It answers enquiries from all parts of the world.

Ruled by Women

As to women in the Netherlands for 66 years now Holland has been ruled by women, from 1890 to 1898 by the Queen Dowager Emma, as Regent for her young daughter Wilhelmina, from 1898 to 1948 by Queen (now Princess) Wilhelmina, and since then by Juliana, who in her turn has only daughters, the eldest of whom, Beatrix, celebrated her 18th birthday on January 31. This experience has been altogether a happy one.

Yet in public life the place of women in the Netherlands, even in this fourth generation of women's emancipation, is rather modest. It is true that of the 100 members of the Second Chamber 10 are women and of the 50 members of the Senate two are women too. But the Diplomatic Service includes just one Embassy Councillor, one Second Secretary, and four Attaches (not including attachés appointed by other Ministries), though the Chancery personnel of the various Embassies and Legations includes 11 women. Nor has there ever been a woman Cabinet Minister; there is only one lady Ministerial Secretary-General, for Education.

However, the Director of the Queen's Cabinet and one of her two private secretaries are women. Both were formerly well known in the women's and in the war-time resistance movement. A 26-year-old woman lawyer has just been appointed Private Secretary to Princess Beatrix.

At most of the Universities in Holland, there are one, two or even three woman professors, but they represent a very small percentage of the faculty.

In contrast to Israel, the percentage of married women who work outside their home and go on doing so year after year is very small. Until very recently this reluctance was actually sanctioned by the Government which prohibited the employment of married women by the State—except when special authorization had been obtained. Women Government employees, including teachers, had therefore to resign on marrying and married women could not be appointed.

The general manpower shortage, and particularly the shortage of teachers, since the end of the war, caused the Government as well as Provincial and Municipal Authorities to suspend this restriction, whithout, however, formally abolishing it. Both the Protestant and Catholic churches have, for reasons of principle, opposed this formal abolition.

Regulations Revised

Last September, a motion proposed by one of the women M.P.'s, Miss Tendeloo, urging the Government to revise all regulations prohibiting the employment of married women was adopted. It is worthy of note that all the women members of the Second Chamber—even those who belong to the denominational parties—voted in favour of abolition. Very recently, the Minister of Education announced that a bill would be introduced enabling women teachers to retain posts after marriage, and also that married teachers would be appointed.

Again, this may not mean that large numbers of women will now remain teachers or civil servants after marriage. Whether they will depends largely on psychological and economic factors, including the consideration whether a married woman's income is added to that of her husband for income tax purposes, and whether wages for domestic help enabling the housewife to work outside are also deductible. In any case, another step forward has been taken.

Wedding Vows in Monaco

YESTERDAY morning's British press divided its attention almost equally between the romantic story of Prince Rainier and Grace Kelly and the earnest politically coloured arrival there on Wednesday of Marshal Nikolai Bulganin and Nikita Khrushchev.

Despite deep interest in the Russian leaders visit, the newspapers found space to publish details and colourful messages from Monte Carlo about the civil wedding ceremony yesterday between Prince Rainier and his Hollywood film star bride.

While most messages conjured up scenes of radiance and pleasure at the wedding, some correspondents spoke of an atmosphere of strain at the ceremony itself.

The "Daily Sketch" correspondent, Simon Ward, wrote "this was a cold comfort marriage. Both bride and groom had looked as if they were going to the scaffold."

A "Daily Herald" correspondent, Alan Dick, declared "Grace underwent (the Civil Wedding) with a kind of severe calm, so stiffly controlled you felt at any moment she might snap and let out a scream. Rainier underwent it as if he had just put on a new set of tickly woollen combinations." (Reuter)

It's Strawberry Season

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

MORE glamorous dishes have been created around the strawberry than any other fruit I know of, and no wonder either. For this delicacy which fortunately we enjoy in such abundance in Israel (still high-priced in Jerusalem), is so good one never tires of it in its simplest form of being sliced and sugared, with or without cream. However, just for variety, here are some world-famous recipes of this fruit in its society roles:

Strawberry Charlotte Russe

1 package strawberry gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, ½ cup boiling water, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup lightly cooked strawberries in syrup of berries, 3 tbspns. lemon juice, Whites of 3 eggs, 1 bottle whipped cream.

Soak jelly powder in cold water then dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, cool, then add lemon juice, fruit juice and pulp. When cold whisk until frothy, then add whites of eggs beaten stiffly and fold in cream. Line a mold with fresh ripe strawberries. Turn in the mixture and chill.

Strawberry Mousse

2 cups strawberries, ½ cup powdered sugar, 1 bottle whipped cream, 1 tsp. vanilla.

Wash and hull berries, add sugar, let stand 1 hour. Mash and strain. Add pinch of salt and vanilla to whipped cream. Fold in mashed strawberries and fill in refrigerator tray. Place in freezing compartment for four hours. Serve as you would ice cream.

Strawberries Romanoff

4 cups hulled strawberries, 1 cup vanilla ice cream, ¼ cup whipping cream, Juice of ½ lemon, 2 ozs. Cointreau, 1 oz. rum.

Whip cream. Combine with ice cream. Add lemon and liqueurs. Pour over whole chilled sugared strawberries.

Strawberry Shortcake

4 cups strawberries, sliced & sugared, Cream, 2 cups flour, 4 tsps. baking powder, ½ tsp. salt, 2 tbsps. sugar, ¾ cup milk, ½ cup margarine.

Mix flour, baking powder, salt, sugar, work in margarine with fork, add milk quickly. Toss on floured board, pat, roll, cut with large biscuit cutter or roll to fit two pans and bake in a hot oven for about 15 minutes. Split biscuits and fill with sliced sugared berries and whipped cream. Put berries between and on top of shortcake (whole berries are very effective here) and garnish with whipped cream. Wonderful to look at and more wonderful to eat.

Strawberry Ice

4 cups water, 1½ cups sugar, 2 cups berry juice, 2 tbsps. lemon juice.

Make a syrup of sugar and water, and boil for 10 minutes; cool, add berry juice and lemon juice; strain and freeze. Use the berries for dessert and the Strawberry Ice for a refresher on a hot day between meals.

Strawberry Ice Cream

Wash and hull two cups berries, add ¼ cup sugar and let stand one hour, crush or strain. Make vanilla ice cream as directed on your favourite package. When partially frozen, add prepared berries, replace in freezing unit; let stand until it holds its shape.

Strawberry Appetiser Cocktail

Line cocktail glass with orange or grapefruit sections. Place a mound of fresh strawberries in the centre. Cover with a cocktail sauce made by mixing ¼ cup sugar, ¼ cup sherry and 2 tbsps. Madeira or lemon juice. Serve very cold.

Strawberry Torte

9 eggs, whites, 1½ cups sugar, ½ cup blanched almonds, 1 tsp. vanilla, 4 cups sugared strawberries, 2 bottles whipped cream.

Beat egg stiff and dry in large bowl with flat wire beater. Add sugar gradually, continue beating; add flavouring and lastly fold in nuts, chopped fine. Spread evenly in two buttered and floured cake pans, bake for half an hour in moderate oven. When cool, put strawberries, cut and sugared, and whipped cream, between layers and on top.

Strawberry Pie

Ordinary pie crust, 4 cups berries, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, separated, Bread crumbs, ½ cup powdered sugar.

Line a pie plate with pastry. Sprinkle with grated bread crumbs. Fill with berries hulled, washed and drained. Cover with two egg yolks beaten well with 1 cup sugar. Bake in quick oven for 20 minutes. Before serving, cover with meringue and put under broiler for a moment until golden brown.

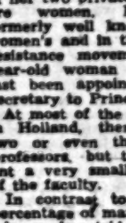
NOW that winter is ending and the time is nearing for storing winter things, with the limited space available to most of us it is a good plan to examine your blankets and put aside those that have had their day. Much can be done with these old ones.

- They can be covered with cretonne, quilted through to the underside and used for covering a spring mattress.
- Having discarded the thin and worn parts, cut the blanket into equal squares. Dye half the squares in one shade and half in another to tone. Blanket-stitch the squares together alternately to make a cot blanket. Bind with satin ribbon to tone.
- Make eiderdowns into hottie or saucepan holders, seat cushions or ironing pads.

Seat Cushions: Use several layers of blanket, cover first with two layers of cheap cotton wool, then cover with chintz, cretonne (or the same material as your curtains). Padded backs for summer chairs can be made in the same way.

Ironing Pad: Sew several layers of blanket together, cover with a sound remnant of an old sheet. Tack onto ironing board.

More stains: We would like to thank Mrs. M. Heilbut of Tivon for recommending a method of removing rust stains from garments or bed linen. She writes: "I always use oxalic acid crystals which can be bought in any pharmacy. The crystals should be placed on the stains when the article is wet (it is even advisable to put a few drops of water on the stains after the crystals have been applied). The stains should disappear within 10-15 minutes. The crystals should be removed, and can be re-used. Rinse well. I would mention that oxalic acid is poisonous."



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THROUGH CATHOLIC EYES

By SHOLOM J. KAHN

THE BRIDGE. A Yearbook of Judaeo-Christian Studies. Volume I. Edited by John M. Oesterreicher. — Pantheon Books, New York. 349 pp., $3.95.

This superbly edited volume sets out to "span an abyss," "open a road for communication," and be "an instrument of peace." But it does so, frankly, from the point of view of the Catholic Church whose *imprimatur* it bears, emphasizing at the outset "the one fact which separates Christians from Jews and Jews from Christians, the fact of Jesus."

The term "Judaeo-Christian," therefore, is somewhat deceptive, since it seems to suggest the mutual collaboration of Jews and Christians as equals. Rather, as the editors themselves carefully point out, this is a "dialogue" in which one party "speaks but indirectly," — as a beloved but immature younger brother whose chief virtue seems to be in his constant aspiration to the "maturity" of Christianity. The Jew here appears as a subject for study, both historical and contemporary, and as a converted Catholic: he never speaks in his own person as a believer, except when being quoted for purposes of criticism.

Having thus defined the nature of the book, we can praise without reserve the scholarship and sensitivity of its execution. None of its score of essays is superficial or unrewarding. They are divided into four sections, of which we found the first two ("Studies" and "Perspectives") most interesting.

Variety of Themes

In these, ancient and modern themes mingle. Thus, Raissa Maritain examines the life of Abraham (who, in the words of Pope Pius XI, "is called our father") in historical perspective, as one "whose conduct violated several of the moral rules which would oblige the man who lived in the age of the Mosaic Law and the men who live in the Christian era." Other biblical studies include essays on "The Exodus, Then and Now"; "Koheleth: The Veiled God," which book becomes by implication "a penetrating cry for the revelation of the New Testament" (sic!); "Hebrew, Israelite, Jew, in the New Testament"; and so forth.

The modern essays are more likely to attract the non-scholarly reader. They include a study of "The Jewish Burial Service" as an expression of "faith and hope;" a critique of "Abraham Heschel and Prayer;" a study of "The Merchant of Venice" as exhibiting a "delicate dramatic equilibrium" in which "the confounding of Shylock is matched by the confusion of those who defeated him;" and exceptionally interesting essays on "Marc Chagall, Painter of the Crucified" and "The Enigma of Simone Weil" — the last an excellent counter to the recent tendency to erect Simone Weil's "dark fabric woven of subtle despair" into texts for a new cult.

Some actualities of modern Jewish experience are explored in Pierre Charles' exposé of "The Learned Elders of Zion," and in two "Surveys" — of the "Ledger of Death" of the Nazi mass murders, and of "The Finaly Case." The volume concludes with a fourth section of articles reviewing: Gregory Dix, "Jew and Greek;" Martin Buber, "Two Types of Faith;" Will Herberg, "Judaism and Modern Man;" Victor Gollancz, "My Dear Timothy;" and Robert Graves' latest venture (together with J. Padro) into "historical" criticism, "The Nazarene Gospel Restored."

All in all, an excellent collection, representing Catholic scholarship and criticism — learning infused with religious passion — at its best. But a "bridge" of true understanding cannot be built by a one-sided dialogue. And the reason, barely recognised by Father Oesterreicher and his contributors, is a profound one.

The Jew, too, believes in "The One God," as Monsignor J.J. Dougherty states in his discussion of the Marcionite heresy. He prays, indeed, for the day when "the Lord will be King over all the earth," when "His Name will be One"; but the Jew is not a missionary. His faith is his own precious, national treasure: he does not pretend to be "catholic."

The editors cite the conclusion to Justin's "Dialogue with Trypho," in which a Christian and a Jew, having agreed to disagree, "end their discussion by praying for one another." I can believe that of the Christian, but most Jews, I fear, have a hard enough time praying for themselves; they would probably not think of praying for the Christian world, at least not in the hope that it may achieve its salvation by conversion to Judaism. The Jewish tendency is rather to emphasize the difficulty, to discourage would-be converts, and "to postpone the Redemption."

Hence, a certain element in Judaism of stubborn realism and, one might say, of humility before the facts of human nature: its charity truly begins at home. A footnote to "The Finaly Case" essay recognises that "in Jewish *mores* this larger family (i.e., of all the relatives) plays a much greater role than it does in most Christian cultures." This national or "tribal" tendency gets insufficient recognition in the "dialogue" of "The Bridge."

Jews, first and last, from Old Testament days to our own, have been people, personalities — even the prophets; and they must therefore be understood in their all-too-human settings. (It was probably this fact, among others, which attracted Joyce to the figure of Leopold Bloom.) There is thus something false about criticism which plays down (though not ignoring completely) the personal situations and backgrounds of Victor Gollancz (and Robert Graves) in England; Professor Buber in Germany and Israel; Will Herberg in the United States; and Simone Weil in Catholic France.

The Case of Chagall

To discuss each of these complex instances is far beyond our present scope. We must therefore rest content with noting one example, in the essay on Marc Chagall. The artist from the ghetto is made to seem like a (conscious or unconscious) aspirant to Christianity, all too easily. That he has painted unmistakably Jewish figures being crucified we know, but the interpretation of these paintings is quite another matter.

We cannot pretend to "settle" this issue without a deeper analysis of the facts, but shall simply quote from the statement Chagall made shortly before the exhibition of his paintings in Jerusalem in 1961, the same year in which he painted "The Crucified of the Bridge"—which painting, in the volume under review, provides the climactic illustration of a questionable thesis:

> "It's strange! This exhibition moves me more than all the exhibitions I have organized throughout the world. It is the most important one of my life, for me. Besides, I feel a certain anxiety, a certain responsibility towards the young people of Israel, who have taken upon their shoulders, and with all their hearts, the task of opening a new page in our Jewish life; who have sacrificed themselves in order to break the chains of the ghetto and lead us towards new biblical horizons, towards a new homeland and a new heroism . . . Filled with emotion, I recall how my dear and unforgotten friends, Ehrenpreis and Bialik, twenty years ago in 1931, invited me to join them; and now I find myself so fearful and anxious at the gate of a new Judaism, a new land."

Is not this the letter of a loyal Jew to his "larger family" in Israel?

M. LEVANON, YEMIN MOSHE, JERUSALEM (Gouache)
From the current exhibition at Nora Studio, Jerusalem.

CHILDHOOD IN EDINBURGH

TWO WORLDS. By David Daiches. — Harcourt, Brace, New York. 192 pp., $2.50.

David Daiches' father, the Reverend Dr. Salis Daiches, settled in Edinburgh in March 1919 as the rabbi of the Hebrew Congregation and thereby became the virtual spiritual head of the Jews of Scotland. He died in 1945.

This short, quiet but sometimes cruelly honest memoir of David Daiches' childhood in Edinburgh is, on the surface, the story of his youth, his experiences as a Jew and a Scotsman, his reaction to Judaism and the outer world, and his reflections on his father's rleigious beliefs, his own response to them, and the development of his own mind. But, in reality, it is a guilty son's attempt to free himself of his father's influence.

Although David Daiches has won an enviable reputation for himself as a writer and literary critic, and he concludes that his father's life was often flawed by failures, nevertheless, this revealing memoir is notable mostly for the picture it draws of the Rev. Dr. Salis Daiches, and not because of David Daiches, his brothers and his slow but effectual drift away from Orthodox Judaism.

In recent years there have been many similar memoirs by intellectual Jews. Each of them has been distinguished by literary style, and sympathetic depictions of childhood. Now and again, of course, a discordant note jars the ear, but, in the main, the song is sweet and the undercurrent of nostalgia strong.

Nostalgic Memories

David Daiches' book is at least as well-written as most of them, which is no small compliment. He, too, writes with affection: "memories of light and warmth and festivity predominate in my recollections of childhood." The descriptions of the holidays come alive. "The world of orthodox Jewish ritual" claims him in his youth and he continues to delight in his experiences of the past. He studied Hebrew early and knew it before he knew English. When his schoolmaster asked him to elucidate a passage, because of his knowledge of Hebrew, he is still pleased by the thought.

The Daiches family was a notable one, for, after all, the head of the clan was a man of great importance in Edinburgh. David, his brother Lionel and his two sisters, Sylvia, and, later, Beryl, were taught that it was but natural that they be proud because they were Jews, but that they should be even prouder because they were Daiches'.

The Rev. Dr Daiches seemed certain that his own faith in Judaism would rub off on his sons and so he did not worry too much about the influence of the outer world on them. Of course he was upset when Sylvia fell in love with a Gentile but she would not marry him as, indeed, she did not. He was shocked when David married out of his faith but, toward the end of his life, became reconciled to that.

A Father's Failure

The upsurge of Hitler and anti-Semitism led David Daiches (but never his father) "for the first time to doubt profoundly the whole basis of the creed in which I had been brought up." But throughout this little book, the doubts crop up. And the sons force the father to explain, expound and defend his own Judaism. Here, the author writes, not coldly but dispassionately of his questioning of Judaism. He also devotes a comparatively large amount of space to his father's animosity toward Liberal (or Reform) Judaism. "It was a sad irony of fate," David Daiches remarks, "that made my father's earnest and eloquent crusade against Liberal Judaism point the way to agnosticism for me."

The author concludes that his father's life was a failure in that he was unable to transmit his form of Judaism to his children. He calls him also an innocent and lonely idealist. But there persists in the reader's memory the portrait of the father, dignified, honest, firm in his faith and a very pleasant human being. The children—and this might be deliberate, or unconscious; it is hard to say — are colourless and unhappily dull. If the father was wrong, if his was the failure, yet he remains alive in the pages of his son's book. For that alone, "Two Worlds" is memorable.

HAROLD U. RIBALOW

LONDON LETTER *By OLIVIA MANNING*

ESCAPE FROM CONVENTION

The large and comfortable theatre at Golders Green was crowded the other night when we went to see J. B. Priestly's new play "The Scandalous Affair of Mr. Kettle and Mrs. Moon." It takes place on a grey, wet day in a dismal Midland town where Mr. Kettle is the bank manager. He lives by himself in comfortable rooms, attended by his housekeeper: a man of routine life, well known, respected and, apparently, happy. We watch him put on his overcoat, take his hat and umbrella and set out for the day's work.

Everything is as it should be, or so it would seem. But suddenly, that morning, just as he is about to enter the bank, Mr. Kettle hears a voice asking him "What is it all for?" He suddenly rebels against his routine, dull, respectable life. Instead of going to his office, he buys himself a shooting set and a pair of cymbals and returns home. Why should he go to the bank that day or any day? He takes off his office clothes and puts on a tweed jacket and flannel trousers. He plays with his shooting set; then, tiring of that, puts records on the gramophone and bangs his cymbals, thoroughly enjoying himself.

During this time he has several callers who are astounded and horrified by this breakaway from normal life. They have to go to work — why shouldn't he? The most annoyed is the Chief Inspector who can only conclude that Mr. Kettle is insane and must be taken away to a mental home for his own good.

A Dream Comes True

The only caller who immediately understands his feelings and sympathizes with them is Mrs. Moon, wife of the local estate agent, who sits with Mr. Kettle on the hospital committee. Mr. Kettle reveals to her that he has long wanted to know Mrs. Moon better. Indeed, while she has been sitting bespectacled and primly dressed on the committee, he has indulged in the dream of dressing her in silks and making love to her. She is not at all shocked. She returns to her car and produces a most sumptuous silk housecoat which she has bought for herself, to wear in secret, and, dressed in this, she sits down and Mrs. Moon and Mr. Kettle proceed to get to know one another very much better.

Needless to say, the conventional members of the community, who discover what is going on, are thoroughly dissatisfied with the affair. Why should Mr. Kettle stay away from work? Why should Mrs. Moon and Mr. Kettle dare to enjoy each other's company in this disgraceful way? The Chief Inspector is particularly indignant; he calls in a high bank official, Mrs. Moon's husband, and a psychiatrist to help him deal with the recalcitrant Mr. Kettle.

Meanwhile Mr. Kettle has asked Mrs. Moon to run away with him. She, fearing the poverty they would have to share, can see no reason why they cannot proceed with their affair while living their ordinary lives. It is soon made clear to her that the conventional members of the community would never permit it. The psychiatrist acts about hypnotising Mr. Kettle so that he will return to his respectable life as bank manager. To shew Mrs. Moon exactly what that means, Mr. Kettle pretends to return to normal and apologising to the assembly of leading citizens in his room, becomes meek, conventional and dull again. Mrs. Moon watches this transformation with horror. When the others go, he throws off the conventional mask and she realizes that their relationship can survive only if they go away together and start afresh.

The play, which has a somewhat discouraging beginning, gathers pace with the entry of Mrs. Moon and becomes an absorbing and entertaining piece of excellent theatre.

An 18th Century Life

Biography and more biography pours from the press. The 18th century is probably the happiest hunting ground at the moment, but the 19th is a close second. "Enchanting Bellamy" by Cyril Hughes Hartman (Heinemann, 25/-) is typical of the entertainmen offered by "The Age of Reason." Mrs. Bellamy, who lived in the very centre of the century (1728-88) was an actress who fell upon hard times and published her memoirs, scandalous as all memoirs tended to be in those days. Her book is less readable than Mr. Hartman's rewriting of her history.

Like most actresses of the period, Mrs. Bellamy grew up in a world half-way between society and the streets. Her mother was seduced by Lord Tyrawley when a schoolgirl of fourteen, and the "Enchanting Bellamy" was the result of this liaison. Educated by her father, she became an actress at the age of sixteen. Her early days were triumphant, but as her remarkable looks faded, her misfortunes increased. She owed money and spent some time in a debtors' prison. Three of her lovers promised her marriage to gain her favours and though she had a child by each, she did not succeed in marrying any of them. Spendthrift and rather foolish, money poured through her fingers like water so that in old age she drifted from one squalid lodging to another, her creditors always at her heels.

Victorian Letters

This sad picture of an 18th century life is off-set by the delightful letters sent by Lord Clarendon to the Duchess of Manchester in the middle 19th century: "My Dear Dutchess" (Murray 21/-). These paint a picture of aristocratic and political society that sheds a curious light on the days of Victoria and Albert the Good. Although life around the court must have been moral in the extreme, it was clearly much less moral elsewhere.

The vivacious gossip of the times is not always comprehensible to modern readers, but the comments on foreign and home politics are fascinating — "the tomfooleries of Gladstone which are making us ridiculous all over the world"—and there are delightful descriptions of the great balls of the day and life at fashionable Carlsbad and quadrilles on horseback at Compiegne.

A far cry from poor Mrs. Bellamy's sad end.

A LEBANESE HUMANIST

In 1928 "The Manchester Guardian" singled out six 20th century authors whose writings had enriched the English language. The list included two whose mother tongue was not English: the Pole Joseph Conrad, and the Lebanese, Khalil Jubran.

In the Arab world, however, the palm was given not to him who sang "the still, sad music of humanity," but to the Egyptian poet Ahmed Shawqi (died 1932), who was unanimously acclaimed as the "Prince of Arab Poets," because for the most part he sang of "the glories of blood and state." With the re-crudescence of Arab nationalism, the Arabs were more likely to be swayed by Shawqi's

Red Liberty has a door that opes
But to the knock of blood-stained hands

than by Jubran's preaching of brotherhood, love, and tolerance.

Jubran Khalil Jubran (or Kahlil Gibran as he is known in America) was born in the Lebanon in 1883 of Christian Maronite parents; he died in New York on April 10, 1931, 25 years ago. At the age of 12, he went with his family to the New World where he worked hard to find a synthesis between his teeming Oriental fervour and Western means of expression. At an early age he came under William Blake's influence, mainly at the instigation of Rodin, whom he met while studying art in Paris, and before long he came to regard himself as a reincarnation of the English mystic poet. His early works thus waged relentless war against superstition, tyranny, exploitation and all the outmoded traditions and customs of the then slumbering Levant.

But whereas the Americans adored Jubran for the exotic element in his works, to his kith and kin in the East he was the iconoclast, irreverently smashing their age-old beliefs and traditions. For a while, he tired of this role, revolted against Blake's spirit and turned to Nietzsche. This was, however, but a temporary phase (which produced "The Tempests"), and in 1923, with the appearance of "The Prophet," the first work he wrote in English, he found his bearings again.

A Modern Blake

"The Prophet" was to remain his masterpiece. Translated into more than 20 languages, it brought 800,000 American readers under its spell and was admired by such different personalities as Wilson and Gandhi. With the exception of "Jesus, Son of Man," in which he stresses Jesus' divine qualities but rejects his supernatural birth except insofar as "all conceptions and births are divine," all his other works are but commentary to it. Its serenity and noble melancholy, the flowing music, powerfully but gently cascading through the lines, sound like the oracles that they were meant to be.

All this, and the 12 full-page symbolic drawings, established Jubran's fame, in Rodin's words, as "the Blake of the 20th century."

Throughout his writings he extolled imagination. He held Shelley in the highest esteem because of his incandescent mind, calling him "the most Oriental," the least English, of the English poets. He had respect, too, for the practical men of affairs, though he regarded them as living by the sweat of the dreamer's brow. He defined faith as "an oasis . . . in the wilderness of the heart which cannot be reached by the caravan of thought."

Like most original thinkers, Jubran is spurned on the one hand, while on the other a cult is steadily growing around him, chiefly among the young Arab writers who came under the spell of his enchanting style. In Israel, unfortunately, he has not yet found a translator.

E. H. KHAZOUM

LOVE AND LONELINESS

THE TREE OF MAN. By Patrick White. — Viking. New York. 499 pp., $4.50.

This book from the autumn list has had four printings within a short time, and a marvellous press. The evocative title is from Hausman's "Shropshire Lad."

It is a book to live with for a while, not one to read at a sitting. But though its poetry and its splendid characterization, especially of the women, is beyond question, there is also something deliberately bizarre, or to use a good old word, affected, in some of the poetic passages. What is a reader to make of it when the author says: "People liked him. His skin was honest." This reader, anyway, lacks the perception to understand that kind of thing. On the other hand there are beautiful passages of introspection.

"There were times when she could feel so peaceful that she awoke from her peace with a start of guilt, to urge herself on to some fresh restlessness, in this way to do homage to her absent husband," who is away at war.

The story is of a life without incidents except the small things, the death of a heifer, a fire at the neighbour's, a flood. A young couple go deep into the Australian bush, make a farm and a living and a family out of almost nothing, prosper moderately, lose both their children, the girl to false gentility in town, the boy to bad company and death in a tavern brawl. They love each other in a dumb, secret way, they hug their loneliness, and they die. During these 500 pages the bush is gradually peopled by other settlers and life becomes a little easier. That is all. The book reminds one strongly of another novel —the scene of which is laid at the antipodes, in Kentucky —Mrs. Arnow's wonderful "Dollmaker."

"The Tree of Man" also has its moments of ironic humour, especially when the Irish neighbour Mrs. O'Dowd makes her appearance. Her husband drinks, and in time the wife does, too. But "I do not drink, Mrs. Parker," she says solemnly to the shocked Amy. "I alleviate the sufferun of me husband only by sympathisun a little." When she dies, in terrible pain, the stout old woman says: "I shall not be havun the priest. I am not afraid. I can talk for meself, thank God."

It is a sad book, a book full of the sorrow and the misery and loneliness of man, but also of dignity and courage, and even of beauty.

PAULA ARNOLD

Publications Received

HEBREW

Shragai, S.Z., Hazon Ve'Hagshama (Vision and Realisation). Mosad Harav Kook.
Weinberg, Y.L., Adam Be'Ohole (Man in His Tent). Newman.
Weinberg, Y.L., Asher Aver, Vol. 1 and 3 (What Has Happened). Newman.
Maimon, Y.L.H., Likhvod Yom Tov (In Honour of the Festival). Mosad Harav Kook.
Tarbitz, Vol. XXV, No.3 (April 1955). Magnes Press.
Shlomo (ed.) Menorat Haksamim (The Magic Lamp). Amichai.
Cervantes, M., Don Quixote. Amichai.
Nun, Y., (ed.) Lichluchit (Cinderella). Amichai.
Defoe, D., Robinson Crusoe. Amichai.

FOREIGN

Goodhart, G.J.V.H., Refugee problems and their Solutions. United Nations.
Bentwich, N., Israel and her Neighbours. Rider, London.
Tuchman, B.W., Bible & Sword. New York University Press. New York.
Graphic Archives and Museum, Exhibition of Jewish Book Plates. Union of Printing Workers in Israel.
Bulletin of the Research Council of Israel. Section B., Biology and Geology. Vol. 5B, No.2.

GLIMPSES INTO HISTORY

TSIYUNOT MIN HE'AVAR (Pictures from the Past). By Michael Hendel.— Chachik, Tel Aviv. 360 pp.

The subtitle "From the Life of the People of Israel in the 11th to 18th centuries" indicates the scope of these studies in history. In the footsteps of Guedemann and Abrahams, Dr. Hendel has chosen a period which, unlike general history, can be described as the Jewish Middle Ages, and he illustrates this period in nine essays on such widely different subjects as Jewish doctors in the 16th-18th centuries, the Black Plague, the Ghetto of Venice, and notable episodes in the communal history of Poland, Prague and Moravia.

Most of the essays, for example those on the memoirs of Gluckel von Hameln and the community of Worms, cover ground already investigated by others. However, Dr. Hendel has made intelligent use of his sources and succeeds in bringing to life events and conditions with which even the educated reader will not always be familiar, but which are of considerable importance for the understanding of our past.

Good examples are provided, in this respect, by the "Thirty Years War" about the synagogue of Aussee in Moravia, a most interesting episode, or the memoirs of Dov Birkental on life in the small Polish town of Bolehov in the 18th century.

In his chapter on the famous community of Worms, the author might have included a page or two on the 16th century "Imperial Rabbi," Jacob ben Haim. The bibliographical notes of this chapter are not quite satisfactory. The first historian of the community was Moses Mannheimer not Mannheim) and the date of his little book — 1843 — should have been given; also, the title of the memorial volume of 1934, a special issue of the *Zeitschrift fuer die Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland*, is incomplete. Altogether, the place and year of publication should invariably be stated.

Apart from such minor flaws, these studies can be warmly recommended. They are full of interesting material and written in a pleasantly simple Hebrew style. *PLONI*

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Very fine from all aspects —literary, art, typography, make-up, is Helene Sokolow's Tsumot M'saprot (Pictures Talk; Omanut) wherein the writer gives, in 17 delightful sketches, a revealing explanation of the story behind paintings by Raphael, Titian, Velasquez, Murillo, Rubens, Hals, Van Dyck, Duerer, Watteau, Renoir, Gainsborough and Surikow. The reproductions are clear and meticulously printed, and the publishers have taken the unusual course of inserting a slip instead of marring the book's pages with a "For Review" stamp. The translation from the manuscript is by Y. Alroy.

S. L. Kirschenbaum seems to have decided that it is not absolutely necessary to allow scores of "proper perspective" years to elapse before compiling the history of a given period, and so we have Divrei Y'mei Am Yisrael Bishnot 1936-1951 (Jewish History from 1936 to 1951; Dvir), a historical survey purporting to supplement Dubnov's "History of the Eternal People." The book falls into three parts: Days of Terror, Annihilation, and Liberation.

Yedidya Safra continues with his Children's Encyclopaedia series, Margaliyot (Pearls; Amihai), the fourth volume of which deals with the world in which we live, and man's food and clothing. A section is devoted to experiments and magic, and there is a discourse on germs, good and bad.

Once his tribulations are over on the front, the veteran fighter returns home to face another sort of music. It is not the whistling of machine-gun bullets or the bursting of bombs or hand grenades, but another fight, the battle of readjustment, that begins with all its silent and insidious, though menacing, terror. V. Nekrassov's B'ir M'kholot (Home Town, from the Russian by Y. Saharoni; Ayanot) gives the picture of the war hero who returns to the "peaceful life" only to notice that family life has been undermined, that changes have taken place in man-to-man relations, and that the war has altered moral values almost beyond recognition.

The Selected Writings of Lermontov (translated by David Shimoni; Mosad Bialik) opens a new series of publications entitled "World Writers," whose aim it is to present the best of prose and poetry in world literature in excellent Hebrew translation.

M. H.

. . . and Foreign

I am afraid that I have developed a new addiction after years of resistance—science fiction. I always assumed that this meant those more unpleasant "comics," but Wilson Tucker's Time: X and Eric Frank Russell's Deep Space (both Bantam, 225 pr. each) belong to quite a different category. These are "deadpan" tales whose human beings, utterly unchanged in character or thought, despite the benefits of telepathy and space-ships, roam through the Universe. Tucker's excellent collection even includes some cosmic shaggy dog stories. Here are no Wellsian Utopias or hells, but amusing stories. Both recommended, particularly "Time: X."

Less successful but still pleasing to us fans is Richard Wilson's The Girl From Planet 5 (Ballantine, 455 pr.). The vision of the matriarchal society, where only Texas is free, is far more interesting and disturbing than the hag-ridden but beautiful invaders.

Jules Verne's Successors

Colonel Abdul Nasser should read Tedd Thomey's Jet Pilot (Avon, 325 pr.) and Frank Harvey's Jet (Ballantine, 455 pr.) from which it is clear that high qualities of human skill and courage are necessary to pilot the supersonic planes which Russia is giving him. These are both exciting books in the "slick" tradition, where endings are happy, wives face the fact that flyers must fly, and cowards turn courageous.

After travelling around at 3 Mach (three times the speed of sound to you who are not among the devout) I am diffident about mentioning The Jules Verne Omnibus (Lippincott, 11.3.835). As the father of science-fiction, however, Verne did book the first journeys to the moon and to the bottom of the sea, so we honour and esteem him, even if it did take Phineas Fogg 80 days to oriele the earth.

For those stern readers who want to know how it is all going to be done I recommend Gerald Wendt's You and the Atom (Whiteside, Morrow, 11.2.535). This insight into matters scientific is written in such simple language for the layman that even I almost understood what it is all about.

For more tranquil reading I recommend most strongly two collections of plays made by the late Barrett H. Clark, that remarkable anthologist. 90 Plays and 90 Plays, (Dover, each 11.2.535) really do fulfil their claim of covering "World Drama." It is a pity that the type is on the small side, but the selections are excellent.

For readers who like reading in bottled cocktails, I mention that the Readers Digest Association has published a further Condensed Books Edition (11.2.250) containing "Time and Time Again," "The Curve and the Tusk," "Heather Mary," "Karen" and "Best Cartoons from France." Naming no names, some of these should have been much more condensed and the number of cartoons should certainly have been increased. The mixture and the idea are not very pleasing.

PHILIP GILLON

Life and Letters

Israel Science Exhibit

A collection of scientific papers representing research work in Israel since 1948 is to be exhibited in various parts of the United States under arrangements being made by the U.S. and Israel National Commissions for Unesco. The papers cover such subjects as the practical application of solar energy, locusts, irrigation and atomic power, and were first exhibited at the December meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Atlanta, Georgia.

Problems of New States

"New States and International Organisations," a comprehensive report prepared on behalf of the International Political Science Association by Dr. Benjamin Akzin, Associate Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law at the Hebrew University, has recently been published by Unesco. Professor Akzin was invited to serve as rapporteur general for this study of the problems confronting new states, and the present volume is based substantially on his own research, aided by papers of national rapporteurs in six countries: Professor A. Appadorai (India), Professor S.K. Hassan (Pakistan), Professor C. Hourani (The Lebanon), Dr. M.B. Kidron (Israel), Professor J. Laderle (Philippines), and Professor Fumomo (Indonesia).

Stamp of the Week

San Marino, the small mountain-top republic in Italy, has done a good job on its new set of stamps issued for the winter Olympic Games which have just wound up at Cortina.

Every class of contest at the Games is featured and the stamps have captured the dash and the lilting skill of the high calibre competitors.

When the gun cracked, Russia's Sergei Grishin pushed into his start. Down the first straight he flashed, arms swinging in time with his skates. At the turn, his speed pulled him wide and under his flying feet steel blades brushed snow at the lane's edge. One more turn and his smooth style carried him to the finish of the 500-metre dash in 40.2 seconds, a new world record.

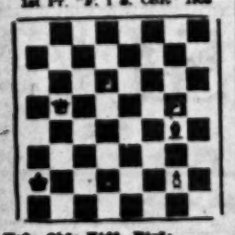
The San Marino Olympics stamps also show ice hockey, ski-ing the bob-sledge descent, and a very beautiful girl figure skating. A short-set of six, printed in photogravure and perforated 14, cost 1/- in London.

L. Lis.

CHESS

April 20, 1956

Problem No. 905
V. Pachman, Czechoslovakia
1st Pr. "F. i S. CSR" 1953



Kt8; Qh3; K1c6, Rh5; Pd3, g5. (6)
Kd5; Bg4; Kt5d2; Pd4, h6. (5)
White Mates in Four

Endgame No. 113
Dr. J. Fyfe, Czechoslovakia
1st Pr. "F. i S. CSR" 1953

Kh3; Rad1; Be7, Rb1. (4)
Ke1; Bd8, Re5; K1h3; Pd4. (5)
White to play and win

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 901 (Takal): 1.Rad the. 1.Qe3+; 1...K:f5 (f5-f6, g:f6, g5); 2.Rd5 (Qg3+, Qd3+, Qe4+) a charming manoeuvre with good variety. Problem No. 902 (Shapiro): 1.Qb6 dw. 2.Rb5+.

Israel Showy
25 players from 20 chessmanic

took part in the championship of Ihud Hakvutsot Vehakibbutsim held in Giv'at Haim. First place went to Tommy Marks (Tsir'a) who scored 8½ points out of 9. He was followed by A. Helman, I. Nudel, I. Rafaeli, Rehner, Levi, Michaeli, Titz and others. IN the Jerusalem Championship M. Czerniak was leading after the 9th round with 6 (8) points, without a loss. In the "Lasker" c.c. championship Alexi was leading with 7½ points in front of Oren and Dinner 6½, etc. In the "Reti" c.c. championship Smittner, Barev and Binor each had 5 points after the 6th round.

Dr. N. Zapler 50

Dr. N. Zapler, chairman of the Israel Chess Federation, is 50. He is well known for his activities in the Israel chess and we are sure all our readers will join us in wishing him many prosperous years. On the occasion he was inscribed in the J.N.F. "Golden Book."

. . . And Abroad

One of the greatest surprises in recent international tourneys occurred in Iceland, where the island's rising star Frederick Olafsson outmoved Taimanov (USSR champion) and Illivitski coming first in the local tourney. In a triple team tournament, Hungary was first with 31 points, in front of Czechoslovakia 29½ and Poland 26½. Svetozar Gligoric recaptured the Yugoslav championship with a 14-3 score, in front of Matanovich 13½, Ivkov 13 etc. The Krimna international tournament saw Udilic (Yugoslavia) emerging victor of the event, scoring 9½ points out of 12.

Goeteborg 1955

One of the shortest games in the Goeteborg international was Szabo's victory over Fuderer:

Game No. 552
White: Fuderer Black: Szabo
1.e4 c5; 2.d4 d5; 3.K:d5 d:e4; 4.K:e4 Kf6; 5.Kf3:f6+ g:f6; 6.e5 Bf5; 7.Qd4 Qc8; 8.Bd7 Q:d7; 9.Q:f6 Bh6; 10.Kd2 0-0; 11.0-0-0 Qe7; 12.Qe5 Qb6; 13.Rd2 Rad8; 14.Re1 Kd7; 15.b4 Rfe8; 16.c4+ Kc8. White resigns.

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The World Jewish Congress
Israel Executive
Memorial Mass Meeting
Destruction and Uprising
will be held on Saturday, April 21, 1956, at 10.30 a.m., at the Zion Cinema, Jerusalem.
PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the American Jewish Congress, Prof. Arieh Tartakower, Chairman of the Israel Executive, Moshe Exem, M.K., Member of the Israel Executive, S. Grayek (Stephen), Warsaw Ghetto Fighter, Haim Lazar Litai, Partisan Leader, Dr. Leon Bernstein, Director of the Israel Executive.
ARTISTIC PROGRAMME: Eliyahu Goldenberg — Readings, Abraham Wilkansky — Songs.
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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Shower in the South and in the Negev, warm elsewhere.

OUTLOOK FOR SHABBAT: Shower conditions.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	42	12	22	25
Tiberias	47	14	20	31
Haifa Port	24	13	25	26
Natanya	69	—	23	25
Tel Aviv Kirya	58	13	24	26
Tel Aviv Port	74	14	20	25
Lydda Airport	54	7	25	28
Jerusalem	24	13	24	25
Beersheba	14	9	20	22
Eilat	15	16	28	35

*A) Humidity at 9 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Professor Ernest Bergman, Chairman of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission, and Mrs. Bergman, from a six-week visit to the U.S. and Europe (by El Al); Mr. James Mays, to replace Miss E. Templeton as Press Attache at the U.S. Embassy (by K.L.M.); Mr. Sol Granek, Chairman of the U.J.A. in Canada, for a visit (by Air France); Mr. I. Hamelin, President of the U.S. Histadrut Appeal Fund, Mr. Dov Begun, Secretary of the Appeal, and Mr. Herman Zeidel, President of Poalei Zion in the U.S., and Rabbi M. Kirshblum, U.S. Mizrahi President, to attend the Zionist Congress (all by El Al); the largest contingent of Z.O.A. delegates to the Congress, headed by Mr. Mortimer May, President of the Z.O.A., Mr. Abraham Goodman, and Mr. Jacques Torczyner, and including Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, Dr. Max Nussbaum, Judge E. Lau, Messrs. K. Dorfman, I. Turover, Jacob Rabinovitz, Bernard Shulman, Joseph J. Dreyer, Jack Lefkowitz, Harry Miller, Leon Kay, Herman Z. Quitmann, Meyer Pesin, Marcus Levinson, Joseph Alliger, David Lowenthal, Abraham S. Karff, Benjamin Rabinovitz, Milton J. Silberman, David T. Horowitz, Jerome Regunberg, Ellis Goodman, Jacob S. Gilbert, Joseph Andelman, Alter Gold and Miss Hannah Stein.

DEPARTURES

Mr. M. Eskandri, of the Iranian Ministry of Finance, for Teheran, after a 10-week visit for medical treatment (by Air France); a group of 56 Swedish Zionists, after a two-week visit (by K.L.M.); General M. Troper, Controller of "Joint" in New York, and his wife, after a one-month visit.

THE OWNERS and workers of the Pa'amon metal foundry — J. Bentzberg and Sons, in Kiryat Arye, near Tel Aviv, have volunteered for work in fortifying border settlements. This is the first time that the personnel of an entire plant have volunteered on the initiative of the owners.

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DEEP OIL-DRILLING equipment has been taken to Be'er Ya'acov, near Rehovot, where drilling is to be carried out by the Israel-American oil company.

• • •

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS League's Haifa Branch will hold its annual "White Flower Day" in aid of needy patients from tomorrow night until Monday.

• • •

A IL50,000 suit for damages against the Tri-Continental Drilling company, and two of its employees, has been submitted to the Jerusalem District Court by Avraham Alulai, who claims that he was permanently disabled by two accidents while working for the company at Kfar Menahem last February.

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IL4,000 was spent by the Jerusalem Municipality in landscaping the plot near the Knesset which is now a public garden in which the Menora, a gift from British M.P.'s, stands.

• • •

"ARMS AND the Man," by George Bernard Shaw, is to be presented by Massach, Jerusalem theatrical troupe, at the Y.M.C.A. at 8.30 p.m. on Saturday.

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THE ss. JERUSALEM sailed from Haifa for Marseilles yesterday with 600 passengers, about half of them emigrants.

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ARTISTS ARE reminded that the closing date for the submission of pictures to the Ramat Gan landscape competition (two landscapes per contestant) is May 6. The pictures should be submitted to the Ramat Gan Municipality's Culture Department.

Road to Mount Zion Being Paved

A road which will enable light vehicles to make the steep climb to Mt. Zion, is now being paved under a Ministry for Religious Affairs project to make improvements in the country's holy places. It is expected to be completed in a few weeks.

During the Passover pilgrimage, 17 elderly persons and invalids were carried up to the Mount by stretchers.

The Ministry has allocated IL200,000 for making improvements to the grave of Rabbi Shimeon Bar Yohai in Meron, old synagogues in Safed and Tiberias, open in Haifa.

U.J.A. Confers in Beersheba On Keren Hayesod 4-Year Plan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The four-year immigration and absorption plan of Keren Hayesod, and the country's state of emergency were the focal points of the Keren Hayesod-United Jewish Appeal Conference here today, attended by delegates from 33 countries.

Reports were also given by delegates on activities in their countries, while members of Bror Hayil and Revivim gave an account of the situation in border settlements.

Quoting Theodor Herzl, Mr. E. Dobkin, Chairman of the Keren Hayesod Board of Directors, said that Israel could not grow without a national income. The U.J.A. had contributed nearly a billion dollars, and the Keren Hayesod $483m., he said.

Although this spirit of voluntary contribution was unexampled in the world, the annual average of $80m. from the Diaspora was still not enough for the urgent needs of the State, he declared. The Keren Hayesod has therefore put forward a four-year plan to cover the immigration and absorption of the quarter of a million Jews still in the Arab countries, which will be submitted to the World Zionist Congress.

Mr. Dobkin warned that four years might be too long, as North African Jews were in danger.

Eight years ago, he continued, 91 per cent of the U.J.A. income came from American Jewry. Today, Jews from other countries contribute 20 per cent, and this is expected to rise to 41 per cent without American Jewry's contribution diminishing.

Borders Abroad

The Mexican delegate declared that the borders of Israel are in Mexico, Washington and London and have to be defended from there.

Speakers from various countries recognized the present state of emergency and promised to redouble their efforts to aid the State. The Swiss delegate considered that all the various collecting organizations should be united, but that each country should be free to raise funds in its own way.

The delegates arrived by train 40 minutes before schedule, and had to wait for their welcome party, which included Mayor D. Tuvyahu, and schoolchildren. After a day of intensive work at the Hias Hostel the delegates returned to Jerusalem by train.

J.N.F. MEETING

Leaders of the Jewish National Fund abroad, meeting in Jerusalem yesterday in advance of the Zionist Congress, reiterated the view that the J.N.F. maintain its independent organization and that its financial situation be strengthened.

Youth Aliya 'Needs Study Centre'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The need for a centre to co-ordinate the study of the theory of Youth Aliya training was urged by Professor Alexander Dushkin, in opening the first working session of the Youth Aliya world conference in Jerusalem yesterday. We urgently need a place where every new phase of the work could be thought through in terms of theory rather than of budgetary and political pressures, he said.

Participating in the session were Mr. Moshe Kol, Miss Ruth Birk, who discussed the Youth Group in the *kibbutz* and Mr. Kalman Benyamini who dealt with The Group in the Children's Village. Dr. Israel Margalith, Assistant Director of Youth Aliya, spoke on the tasks of the Youth Centre within the movement's framework, while Mrs. A. Dushkin dealt with the new developments at the "Neurim" Vitkin Vocation Centre at Kfar Vitkin.

Publicity, Funds

The afternoon session was held at the Swedish Village where Dr. Miriam Freund presided over a luncheon session dealing with publicity and fund-raising abroad. Reports were received from over 20 Youth Aliya bodies in all parts of the world.

The conference closed with entertainment at the Y.M.C.A. provided by groups from children's villages of Ben Shemen, Alonei Yitzhak and Kibbutz Eynat. This followed a talk by Mr. David Umansky, Director of Youth Aliya, on Developing Individual Talent in Youth Aliya Education.

Jewish 'Illegal Returnees' Shifted in Germany

MUNICH, Thursday (INA). — The bulk of Jewish "illegal returnees" in the Foehrenwald D.P. camp were transferred today by the Bavarian authorities to the Ludwigsfeld camp on the outskirts of Munich. They comprised 26 former D.P.'s who returned to Germany some years ago, mainly from Israel, without visas or residence permits.

Most of them are expected to immigrate to other countries later in the year. There are still 650 Jewish D.P.'s in Foehrenwald.

A SPECIAL cancellation mark, "Students Day," will be used in the General Post Office on April 27. Collectors should send in their stamped envelopes to the Director of Posts, Jerusalem, before that date.

STONE LAID FOR LARGEST CINEMA

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The cornerstone was laid here this morning of the 20th Century Fox cinema to be the largest cinema hall in the country.

The building, in which IL 1.5m. is invested, largely in foreign currency, will be completed in a year. It will seat 2,000 persons in pit and gallery, will have fully upholstered seats, the latest stereophonic sound system (sound coming from all parts of the hall), and the most modern projector equipment.

Present at today's ceremony were Mayor H. Levanon, Dr. T. H. McGrail, American Attache, Mr. Murray Silverstone, head of the International Department of 20th Century Fox, Mr. A. Kornfield, and Mr. J. Ascarelli, the company's Managing Director and Publicity Manager in Europe and the Middle East respectively, as well as Mr. S. Grinwald, the Israel manager, and a host of local cinema owners and film companies' Israel representatives.

MR. SHIBER

In an article published in this paper on January 20, 1956, it was stated that Mr. Habib Shiber had been converted to Christianity. Mr. Shiber has informed us that this is not the case. It is regretted if any inconvenience was caused him by the publication of this item.

It was also stated that Mr. Shiber had been accused of selling paper on the black market. He was subsequently acquitted of this charge by the court.

Yad VaShem World Council Meets

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The difficulties of gathering material concerning the destruction of the Jews in Nazi Europe, because of its dispersion all over the world, were noted yesterday by Professor B. Dinur, Chairman of the Yad Va'Shem memorial organization. He was addressing the first meeting of the World Council of Yad VaShem which was held in the organization's Library on Har Hazikaron.

Professor Dinur said that thousands of volumes in many languages were now owned by the Library which aimed at acquiring all written material on the period of the destruction. Yad Va-Shem has also acquired a rare collection of recorded songs of the ghettoes and concentration camps.

Dr. E. Gelber, Deputy Chairman of the Council, reported that the memory of the 30,000 communities destroyed during the holocaust will be commemorated in a structure called Heichal Hayizkor.

Among those present at the meeting were Justice Silberg, Chairman of the National Committee, Mr. R. Shazar, of the Council, and Dr. M. Dvorjetsky, Dr. M. Avidor and Mr. S. Shinhabi, members of the Executive.

CONGRESS SEATS

The mandates for three countries, Great Britain, Canada and Morocco, were approved by the Congress Court meeting in Jerusalem on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Barth.

Canada's 15 seats are as follows: Confederation of General Zionists, six; Ihud Poalei Zion, four; Mizrahi and Poalei Mizrahi, three; Ahdut Ha'avoda, one and Revisionists-Herut, one.

Britain's 12 seats are as follows: Confederation of General Zionists, four; Mizrahi and Poalei Mizrahi, three; Ihud Poalei Zion, three; Mapam one; unclassified, one.

Morocco's seven mandates go to Confederation of General Zionists, Ihud Poalei Zion, Mizrahi and Poalei Mizrahi, two each; and Revisionists-Herut, one.

Delegates from these countries, as well as for 16 others previously approved, should receive their Congress cards this morning in Room 20 at the Jewish Agency. The 16 countries are: Holland, Denmark, India, Italy, Tangiers, Bolivia, Switzerland, Eire, Algeria, New Zealand, Guatemala, Salvador, Panama, Paraguay, Costa Rica and Cuba.

8 ISRAELIS TO SHOW IN VENICE

Israel will be represented by eight artists at the 28th Venice Biennale art exhibition, which will be held between June and October this year. They are Arye Aroch, Yosef Bergner, Nahum Gutman, Zvi Meirovitz, Avigdor Steimatzky and Yehiel Krise (all oils); Isidor Aschheim (lithographs); Ze'ev Ben-Zvi (sculpture).

The artists were chosen by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Education and Culture and consisting of Mr. M. Narkis, Director of the Bezalel Museum; Mr. F. Doron, Director of the Cultural Contacts Section; Mr. Nahum Gutman, Mr. Y. Eisenshor, Mr. Y. Dantziger, and Mr. M. Ardon, Adviser on Art to the Ministry.

Mr. Ardon will be in charge of the Israel exhibition at the Biennale.

Egyptians Force Down U.S. Plane

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — A Dakota transport aircraft of the American mission to Teheran was forced to land in the Suez Canal Zone by an Egyptian military plane, a U.S. Embassy official said today.

The plane, carrying the U.S. Air Force mission to Persia, was flying from Teheran to Cairo via Beirut. It took off for Cairo after being on the ground for 45 minutes. The incident occurred early last week.

Index Pushed Up By Dear Vegetables

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Advisory Committee on the Cost-of-Living Index which met yesterday in Tel Aviv to consider changes in the formulation of the Index came to no decisions and is to resume its meeting today at noon, it is learned in Jerusalem.

Participants in the meeting refused to comment on the proceedings, but it is believed that a protracted debate took place on the proposal to eliminate out-of-season fruits and vegetables from the Index.

The index figure for March has not yet been published, although it is generally announced by the Central Bureau of Statistics on the 16th of the month following the relevant period.

It is understood that the reason for the delay is that high vegetable prices caused a jump of several points in the Index last month and the Government is hoping to get the authorization of the Advisory Committee to exclude these products from the Index.

Meanwhile, the Treasury is trying to persuade Histadrut leaders to agree to waive the increase in the c-o-l allowance which ordinarily would follow the anticipated rise in the Index, because of the new defence levies on cigarettes, beer and domestic gas.

MANUFACTURERS IGNORE 'ULTIMATUM'

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — There was no reaction today from the Manufacturers Association to yesterday's ultimatum by the Histadrut Trades Union Department to re-open negotiations with unions on wage claims within a few days.

A spokesman of the Association said tonight that it had no knowledge of yesterday's Histadrut meeting except from the Press. The Association's decision to continue internal discussion on the subject at a meeting on Sunday still stands, he said.

Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page One)

this morning. He is expected to leave for Beirut from Lydda Airport in the afternoon.

The Secretary-General, accompanied by Gen. Burns, paid a 30-minute courtesy call on President Ben-Zvi yesterday morning.

Mr. Hammarskjold will probably return to Jerusalem and Cairo following his visits to Damascus and Amman. There was speculation that he would be back in Israel before May 1.

Under the Security Council mandate Mr. Hammarskjold is to send back a report by May 4. The Secretary-General has said that, if he feels that he must spend more time in the Middle East to accomplish his mission, he will send an interim report to the Security Council. It is quite possible, therefore, that Mr. Hammarskjold will not return to United Nations headquarters in New York by the time his report is due.

Luce to Lunch

Mr. Henry Luce, editor-in-chief of "Time" and "Life" magazines, was the dinner guest of Gen. Burns at U.N.T.S.O. headquarters on Wednesday. Mr. Hammarskjold was present. Mr. Luce arrived in his plane from Beirut in the morning for the luncheon, and returned to Beirut afterwards on his way to Rome where his wife is U.S. Ambassador.

Carp Dressed In 50 Styles

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HADERA, Thursday. — Over 50 different carp dishes were served to the Press at a culinary display given by Mrs. Zipporah Danin at her home here today.

To show what can be done with Israel's favourite fish, a long table was heavily laden with dishes of carp in every imaginable form, ranging from fried, baked, boiled and minced fish in national recipes of many countries, to soups, "meat and turkey" and a pink "Cassata ice cream."

After reporters had ploughed their way through as many dishes as they could manage, Mrs. Danin said that the display was only part of her repertoire and that she has over a hundred recipes for carp. Mrs. Danin is the wife of one of the pioneers of pond breeding in the country, and a leader of the Fishpond Breeders Association, which sponsored the exhibition.

During a tour of the fishpond research station at Doar, near here, Mr. B. Ben-Aron, Coordinator of the Association, urged the continuation of price control on carp.

He accused fishmongers, mainly in Tel Aviv, of forming a cartel to maintain high prices.

Thorndike, Casson To Act Without Props

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — "Today's theatre is based too much on the eyes," Sir Lewis Casson, the eminent British actor, said here this afternoon on his arrival together with his wife, Dame Sybil Thorndike. He explained that in their performances here they would demonstrate that, without props and with few lighting effects, actors could fully convey the author's meaning.

"All you require is the actor, the audience, and the words," Sir Lewis said.

Dame Sybil and Sir Lewis, under the auspices of the Chamber Theatre, are to give five recitals of drama and poetry, the first of which will be in the Edison Theatre in Jerusalem on Saturday evening.

Dame Sybil said that there was now a tendency to make audiences feel part of the open stage again, as in Elizabethan times, to counteract the effect of the cinema in watering down diction and acting by stressing scenery and props.

Israel is the last stop on the actors' world tour which has covered 30,000 miles, with 300 performances and has kept them away from home for 22 months.

BELGIAN DEPUTIES LAUD ISRAELIS

BRUSSELS, Thursday (INA). — The Belgian parliamentary delegation which has just returned from Israel, today expressed the highest praise for the people of Israel and their achievements.

Replying to questions on recent incidents there, Mr. Camille Huysmans, who led the delegation, said that the Israelis are the victims, and are showing great dignity in the face of stupid violence. He did not believe that there would be war because the Israel Army "is strong and the people are continuously working for peace."

DIVORCED. — The band leader, Artie Shaw, has been divorced in Las Vegas, Nevada, by his seventh wife, Doris Dowling, the film star.

Compulsory Guard Duty Urged

HADERA, Thursday. — The Government was called upon today to require civilians not of military age to help in guard duty on border settlements. The call was issued by heads of local councils in the Shomron region, meeting to discuss civil defence services.

ASHKELON, Thursday. — Veteran settlements in the Be'er-Tuvia area have begun to build air raid shelters with the help of loans recently received.

New settlements, which are under Jewish Agency jurisdiction, are still not provided for, as Regional Councils are still negotiating with the Jewish Agency regarding financial support.

Workers committees here decided at a meeting yesterday to mobilize all local labourers for work in border settlements and fortifications. This project is in addition to work in border settlements scheduled for May 1.

Fast in Shafrir

RAMLE, Thursday. — Residents of Shafrir fasted today in memory of the four children and their teacher killed by *fedayeen* last week. After the fast, special prayers were offered in the village synagogue on behalf of the three wounded children still in hospital. A plot of ground was then cleared for the building of an educational institute to be named after the five victims.

The condition of the wounded children in the Asaf Harofe hospital continues to improve, it is reported.

Wright Plaque At Laboratory Unveiled

A plaque in the Physiology Department of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, recording the naming of a laboratory after the late Prof. Samson Wright, was unveiled this week by Mr. Aaron Wright, brother of the deceased.

The ceremony was preceded by a memorial meeting held under the joint auspices of the Medical School and the Anti-Tuberculosis League, at which the speakers paid tribute to Professor Wright, who died in London on March 10. Speakers included Prof. B. Mazar, Dr. A. Lerner, Dr. J. Magnes, Dr. M. Krieger and Mr. A. Berman spoke on behalf of the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

REGISTRATION for kindergartens, primary schools and evening classes for working youth will continue in Jerusalem until next Friday.

Int'l Atom Body Charter Approved

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Twelve nations, including the U.S. and Russia, yesterday unanimously approved a charter for a new international atomic energy programme to develop peaceful aspects of atomic energy.

The draft charter, worked out after nearly two months of closed-door negotiations here, will be presented to a full-scale international "atoms-for-peace" conference in New York next September. If adopted by the conference, the new world body will come into existence to carry out the peaceful atomic programme first suggested by President Eisenhower.

Both India and Japan are expected to be members of the Board of Governors of the agency. Thirteen nations from five continents have tentatively been chosen as Board members, and another 10 countries will be appointed on a strictly geographical basis by a preparatory group to be named in September.

Positions Reserved

Announcement of the 12-nation accord was made in a brief communique. It said several delegations reserved their positions on some details. But it added that "all delegations voted in favour of the statute as a whole." The communique gave no details of the charter.

Mr. Eisenhower in his atoms-for-peace proposal before the U.N. on December 8, 1953, proposed that world atomic powers put a share of their fissionable materials into an international agency. The agency would act as a "bank" and parcel out the material for peacetime projects.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has announced the formation of an atomic energy authority to coordinate the spread of the atomic age to all walks of life. A Radio Moscow broadcast said that the new authority would be "attached to the Soviet Union Council of Ministers," and was set up "with the aim of making extensive use of atomic energy in all branches of the U.S.S.R.'s national economy."

JORDAN. — The former Jordan Premier, Hasa'i Majali, proponent of a pro-Baghdad Pact policy, yesterday published the first issue of his new opposition weekly, "Sowt el Urdun" (The Voice of Jordan).

Cables in Brief

SHAW. — George Bernard Shaw was worth about $800,000 at his death in 1950, the public trustee office in London has announced. This sum will be liable to death duties at a rate of 70 per cent—about $430,000.

ELECTED. — Mr. D. Rogers, editor of the "Regina Leader Post," has been elected president of the Canadian Press, Canada's cooperative news service.

TRADE. — Russia has asked permission to open a trade office in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada's External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson said on Wednesday. The Canadian Government was studying the request.

DIES. — Nicholas Jungschlaeger, head of the Dutch military intelligence in Indonesia when it was a Dutch colony, died in Jakarta yesterday while awaiting a court verdict on charges against him of subversive activities in Indonesia.

KERES LEADS AFTER 12TH ROUND

AMSTERDAM, Thursday (Reuter). — The International Chess Tournament was continued yesterday. The results of the 12th round, were: Petrosjan (Russia) — Smyslov, 1-2 after 10 moves; Geller (Russia) — Panno (Argentina), 1-0 after 33 moves; L. Szabo (Hungary) — Dr. H. Filip (Czechoslovakia) ½-½ (after 43 moves); H. Pilnik (Argentina) — P. Keres (Russia), adjourned; B. Spassky (Russia) — D. Bronstein (Russia), adjourned.

Classification after the 12th round: Keres, 9 pts and one adjourned game; Geller and Smyslov, 8 pts, Petrosjan, 6½ pts; Bronstein, 6 pts and one adjourned game; Filip, 5½ pts; Spassky, 5 pts and 1 adjourned game; Panno, 4½ pts; Pilnik, 3½ pts and one adjourned game.

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DANIEL ISRAEL
on Sunday, March 18, 1956.
The Brith Milah was held on March 26.

Dr. Arnold and Mrs. Hilde Kahn
will be At Home on the occasion of the BAR MITZVAH of their son
IRI
on Saturday, April 28, between 11 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., at the Israel Touring Club, Rehov Disraeli, Jerusalem. Service at 8.15, "Emet Ve'emuna" Synagogue, Beit Gan, Rehavia, Jerusalem.
This is the only intimation.

Ofra Zauer, TEL AVIV — Adam Getz, JERUSALEM
ENGAGED
Tel Aviv, April 15, 1956.

The unveiling of the tombstone over the grave of our beloved husband and father
Aharon Tanachi ז"ל
will take place on the Thirtieth Day after his death on Sunday, April 22, 1956, at 12 noon at the Har Hamenuhot Cemetery, Giv'at Shaul, Jerusalem.
Departure at 11.45 a.m. from The Jerusalem Post Bldg.
A memorial meeting will be held at 7 p.m., at the Histadrut Meeting Hall, Jerusalem
The Bereaved Family

Ramat Gan Municipality
Award for Ramat Gan Landscape Painting
The deadline for submitting paintings for the prize winning competition is May 6, 1956.
Paintings should be submitted to the Cultural Committee, Ramat Gan Municipality.

THE HAIFA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
On Thursday, April 26, 1956, at 9 p.m. at the PEER HALL, Haifa.
Subscription Concert No. 2
Conductor: ERICH FREUDENTHAL
Soloist: FRANK PELLEG (Piano)
Programme:
MONTEVERDI: Suite from the opera "L'Orfeo."
BEETHOVEN: Concerto No.4 for Piano and Orchestra.
SCHUBERT: The Unfinished Symphony.
LAVRY: Country Dances from Israel.
Tickets at IL4.700, IL3.500, IL2, obtainable at Ginsburg-Yuval's Office.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded by The Palestine Post in 1932. Published every day except Saturday by The Palestine Post Ltd. at 2 P.O.B. Jerusalem

Editorial Office and Management: JERUSALEM, 1 Shmuel Hanagid, P.O.B. 81, Tel. 4081 & 4082/3.

TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Rehov Hayarkon, P.O.B. 324, Tel. 63174.

HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Herzl, P.O.B. 45, Tel. 4201 (5 lines)

Subscriptions: Inland IL.30.000 Foreign IL.36.000 per year.

Friday, April 18, 1958
Iyar 9, 5718.—Sunrise 5.10, 1958

THE first fruits of Mr. Hammarskjold's mission to the Middle East is the cease-fire between Israel and Egypt which has now been officially announced. Apparently it is being kept for the moment, no incidents have been reported on the borders between the two countries since Wednesday.

GRASPING THE NETTLE

It is still too early to judge whether this improvement is only temporary or whether it will usher in a period of comparative quiet during which passions will be allowed to cool and common ground sought for progress towards a more permanent and less unstable settlement. The best that one can say is that every moment of respite in the continuous toll of aggression is to be valued for itself. The problem inherent in the situation is that there are no grounds whatsoever for imagining that anything more can be said for the arrangement.

There have been cease-fire agreements before, but they have hardly survived the breath of the words in which they were spoken. Most notorious was that arranged two weeks ago after the shelling across the border of the Gaza Strip. As will be recalled this was followed at once by an intolerable campaign of murder and sabotage by gangs ranging out from the Gaza area on expeditions deep inside Israel territory.

The present arrangement, it is true, has the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations behind it and in such circumstances it is to be expected that even Egypt will find it necessary to find some pretext before violating it. But all these considerations only serve to emphasize how little the cause of peace can be served so long as the Security Council in its terms of reference insists upon limiting its representative to the easement of tension alone. The basic causes which produce the tension are hardly affected by this latest cease-fire, welcome as it is, or by any of the other palliatives which apparently still occupy the agenda.

How dangerous the situation is was emphasized by the fact that the cease-fire announcement was marred by simultaneous news of a new clash, of a serious nature, between Israel and Jordan. It is not suggested that there is any deliberate connection between the two. But the Arab states themselves have established a nexus between each other which cannot now be overlooked in their relations with Israel.

Tension on one border must therefore breed tension on all the borders since the Arab states are so smothered in pledges of mutual assistance and so integrated in their military planning against Israel. The transit of the *Fedayeen* to other Arab lands when they finished their work in Israel is one instance of this; the threats of Abdul Nasser to go to war with us if we resume work on the Jordan canal which is in the demilitarized zone near the Syrian border is a more striking example.

Peace is indivisible and cannot be attained by timidity. The Secretary-General's terms of reference must be drastically revised and the Security Council must steel itself to grasp the nettle of full implementations of all the Armistice Agreements. Only if it acts thus realistically in relation to the needs to bring the parties together to discuss a settlement, will the present cease-fire mean anything and constitute a step towards true pacification of the area.

GIRL DIES FROM STOVE BURNS

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Six-year-old Dalia Gadi, of Kiryat Bialik, died today at Rambam Hospital from the burns she suffered when a spirit stove exploded in her home on Thursday eve.

The American Scene

Big Business vs. Dulles

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

SECRETARIES of State are seldom popular in America, especially good ones. They deal with foreigners; they make unexpected demands on tax payers; they tend to be secretive about the things that politicians would like to know and they live in a world of stolped torsoes and Excellencies that is faintly repugnant to the average American.

Mr. Dulles got out to be liked and, except among newspapermen and internationalists, on the whole succeeded. But recently the Democratic Party turned on him with a snarling ferocity for his lack of a policy and now the right wing of his own party is attacking from the very opposite direction.

Big Business, as expressed in the Wall Street papers, is displeased. And this is meant to be a Big Business Administration. They have called him, among other things, an unprincipled fumbler.

The chorus of criticism includes the highly suspected "Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly." In a front page editorial, this publication says bluntly: "The truth is that in recent months American foreign policy has been wavering and ineffectual." It goes on to blast what it describes as a "persistent tendency to subordinate the basic tenets of international law to flabby expediency." "Barron's" draws particular attention to the way in which the Americans have been backing the Cypriots in their "lawless" campaign against the British and the Indonesians in their unilateral abrogation of their treaty with the Dutch.

"Weak Link"

WHILE "Barron's" says that "it is time for Mr. Dulles to do some serious thinking about the foreign policy over which he presides," the Magazine of Wall Street calls for his head. The latter described Mr. Dulles as the weak link in the Administration and says that "not a few well-wishers of the President would welcome a change in the State Department." The Magazine does not mix words. It says that Mr. Dulles's tenure of office has been characterised by "hasty improvisation, grievous error, and pitiful appeasement," and declares that the lack of a Secretary of State "with determination to resist blackmail and threats has deprived us of vital leadership the Free World needs in this hour of decision."

The Wall Street Journal, a widely-read newspaper, which has been critical of United States policy, has published an editorial on the way the Egyptian leader, Colonel Abdul Nasser, was trying to blackmail the United States into financing the Aswan Dam by keeping in his pocket a Soviet offer to do so. The editorial, entitled "How to Cadge Dollars," says that Premier Nasser's behaviour is the sort of thing "one has to expect when the foreign aid programme is to be used flexibly to counterbalance Soviet moves." And it adds: "We assume the moral of it is not lost on other countries which would like to be in line for United States aid."

An article in the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" by a leading business economist calls the Baghdad Pact "the greatest blunder, since Munich, committed by British diplomacy." "Needless to say," the writer adds, "it had Washington's blessing."

Such a barrage of angry criticism from Wall Street of all places, is extraordinary. It is of course criticism from the extreme right, almost from the Dinosaur's cave. It is nevertheless a sign that Big Business is at last aware of the progressive deterioration of the United States position abroad during the last few months.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold arrived when tension between Israel and Egypt was at its height, following widespread murder and pillage carried out by the *Fedayeen*. He met with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Sharett for three days, and announced yesterday that Egypt and Israel had agreed to an unconditional truce. In exchanges of letters with Mr. Ben-Gurion earlier, Mr. Hammarskjold said that he must accept Nasser's verbal assurances on a cease-fire, and he refused to take up with Egypt the Suez Canal Blockade, saying that this was not in the terms of reference of his present mission... In a surprise announcement the U.S.S.R. declared it was ready to assist in attempts to bring peace to the Middle East, and said it would support U.N. action in this respect... The Tripartite Declaration was given its *coup de grace* by Secretary of State Dulles who in reply to the Russian statement said that he preferred the U.N. to the Tripartite Declaration of 1950 to keep peace in the Middle East... Prime Minister Mollet said, following delivery of eight Mystere IV jet planes to Israel, that France would continue to aid Israel... The U.S. rejected a French proposal that the three Western Powers meet on the Israel-Arab dispute... Israel asked Canada to supply her with Sabre jet fighters.

Security At the week's beginning nine persons were wounded in attacks from Jordan and the Gaza Strip. At week's end an Israeli and a Jordanian soldier were killed in an exchange of fire.

Economy Higher taxes were levied on cigarettes, beer, cooking gas, and electrical appliances to raise from IL.43m. to IL.45m. for defence... Prices of vegetables which had soared in the past few months took a dip... The Bank of Israel announced that credit restrictions would be eased.

Anniversary Israel celebrated her eighth year of independence with celebrations throughout the country. The annual military parade, in Haifa, showed 12 Ouragan jet fighters for the first time, while an arms exhibition in Jerusalem gave the nation its first peek into a hitherto secret local industry.

Rotary Projects Branching Out

By DANIEL YADIN

MORE than in other years, the 1956 conference of Israel's 18 Rotary Clubs, held at Natanya recently, brought before the public eye a whole crop of vitally needed and often unusual civic projects which the country's 700 Rotarians have sponsored and carried out during the past 12 months.

It must be borne in mind that Rotary is not a fund-raising organization. Where monies are collected, it is for specific projects. What makes Rotary unique in this respect is that it organises the work for these schemes only up to the stage where the right public body or institution can take over.

Some of Rotary's general work includes the institution of scholarships for vocational training in such professions as geronautical engineering, surveying and textiles. Many of the clubs make blood donations to Magen David Adom banks compulsory for their members, and efforts are being made to induce non-Rotarians to follow this lead. A fine example of personal community service came this year from one of the youngest clubs, Kishon, which organised visits to the homes of the blind, read to them and entertained them.

Haifa Rotarians established a home for the aged, near a *ma'abara*, and amalgamated their Crippled Children's Society with Ilanshil, the Israel Anti-polio League. In Jerusalem Israel's oldest club, founded in 1929, raised IL.5,000 this year toward the laying of a youth-club playground.

Work Among Children

The Petah Tikva Rotary Club enlisted the help of the Municipality in founding a children's orchestra. Ramat Gan Rotarians are striving to have the ideas and principles of the Rotary Movement taught in schools, as part of the curriculum.

The Tel Aviv-Jaffa Club produced one of the undisputed highlights of 1955 when it broached a scheme to provide the Shapira quarter with a Youth Centre. The internationally famous basket-ball team, the Harlem Globetrotters, was persuaded to 'drop in' on Israel during its 1955 World Tour, and play a series of games for the benefit of Rotary's project. The police and Municipality officials, who were invited to attend committee meetings, were quickly imbued with the Tel Aviv Rotarians' enthusiasm, and readily pledged their support. For three months, preparations forged ahead feverishly and despite the many seemingly insurmountable difficulties, the zest of both the Rotarians and their associates never wavered for an instant. Their reward was the IL.30,000 which gave the Youth Centre a flying start. The Centre, which embodies a hall, library, amphitheatre, sports-ground and track, now has, as its trustees, a combination of the Tel Aviv Municipality, the Police and Rotary itself.

Much work is being done by Rotary toward the founding of a national organization for the rehabilitation of mental cases, which will provide observation after hospital treatment and help the ex-patient to find suitable work. Similar help will be extended to ex-convicts. Israel Rotary is also striving to improve employer-employee relations through the medium of the employers in its own ranks.

It was evident at the Conference that Rotary does not allow its achievements to go to its head. The matter-of-fact tone of the proceedings matched all the hard work that had been put into different projects during the year. With "action" as its watchward Israel Rotary cannot but succeed in imbuing the public with a sense of civic pride through a fulfilment of its own motto—"Service above Self."

Nature Notes

The Desk of My Dreams

WRITING this and squinting or glancing to the right, I see the following: In a large terrarium (the dry equivalent of an aquarium) ten golden hamsters of diverse ages are disporting themselves. It is daylight, but they have come out, tempted by a wonderful delicacy — a bunch of dill. They are just as greedy and stupid as men, and two are pulling desperately in different directions at one bit of green, while there is ten times as much to be had close by. Three are eating peacefully, sitting up, a juicy stem between their pink fingers.

But I mustn't go on, for I want room for what is even more of a dream come true. To the left of my desk is a window giving on a porch with a large letterbox. In this box, not more than a yard away as I write, a pair of titmice have built their nest. Today, the fifth egg has been laid.

Our Great tit (*Parus major — Yargoni*) is a cave-dweller, so he wants some dark place to bring up his young, a hollow tree or something that he (or she rather, for it is she who has the say-so) considers suitable.

She is not very bright, alas. Once she built in a watering can hung upside down, another time in a red postal letterbox. This year, I have had two wonderful nesting-boxes put up for her or her sisters — but she has chosen this box, which is large and narrow. However, I am overjoyed, for out of the corner of my eye I can see her coming, and can watch without actually interrupting my work for long.

Just now there is not much to see, but marvellous pleasures are coming. When she is brooding, he will come and feed her and sing nearby, and when the babies hatch, there is no end to the things to be seen. I do hope nothing will come between me and these delights.

P.A.

British Quitting Sues Boosts Cairo Arrogance

By EDWARD M. WAKIN

CAIRO, (NANA). — THE hard, and often truculent stand Egypt is taking in current dealings with the West has been greatly strengthened by the completion of the British evacuation of the Suez Canal zone this week. The evacuation has also removed an obstacle to any ambitions for war against Israel the Egyptians may have.

The Egyptian army, gearing itself for a fight with Israel, now has the gateway to Asia and Africa in its grip and a clear road to the border between Egypt and Israel. As long as some British forces remained in the Zone, the West could at least threaten to block an Arab march on Israel across the Canal.

The departure of British armed forces from the zone 74 years after their arrival gives Egypt what Maj. Gen. Ali Amer, head of the country's Eastern Command, called "one of the greatest days in our history — the day in which the last of the Imperialist forces will have departed from Egyptian soil."

Leave Two Months Early

Actually, the troops did not have to leave entirely until June 18, under the terms of the October, 1954, Anglo-Egyptian Agreement providing for British evacuation. In less than two years, 80,000 British troops have gone, the last leaving this month.

In the words of one Western observer: "Now the Egyptians have a big, noisy firecracker they can light and throw into the face of what they consider the Israel-loving West." It is the Middle East's biggest and best military base. Under the 1954 agreement between England and Egypt, the base is operated by civilian firms that have the responsibility of keeping it in condition for immediate activation. For the next seven years, British forces can return to the base in case of war.

The report has been bruited about that Egypt has assured its new-found benefactor, Soviet Russia, that it will not honour its promise to allow the British to reactivate the zone in case of war. That can't be pinned down, but it does feed the discomfort of Western observers who see a crucial bargaining tool in the hands of the Egyptians at a time when Nasser is playing footloose international politics.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Russian Intentions

BEFORE we begin to think that the leopard has changed its spots, writes "Haboker" (General Zionist), it would be well to remember that it was not Stalin but the "new Regime" in Russia that consigned arms to Egypt, and that only a few months ago Khrushchev called us hostile and asserted that Moscow sympathized with Arab aims. In vain will pro-Soviet circles try to make a pro-Israel stand out of the Soviet announcement. Moscow, having obtained a foothold in the Middle East thanks to its systematic courting of Arab favours, now desires to hammer in the wedge.

As for Israel, the military threat has receded for the time being and the scene of strife now moves on to the political sphere. This does not mean that we shall be able to relax in our concern for security; on the contrary, Israel policy will now have to display a manoeuvrability and a political sagacity never before demanded of it. It is to be doubted whether our present Government is adequate to the challenge.

Everything, writes "Ha'aretz" (non-party), ranging from the consignment of arms to the Arabs to the eve of the London talks, points to the fact that Soviet Russia has obtained a position of power in the Middle East. She will therefore be among those nations through whose help we may expect an overall settlement with the Arabs in the near future. Israel will record with gratification any indication of positive change in the Soviet attitude, and even an out-and-out clarification of Soviet Middle East policy.

Israel's foreign policy should closely examine and test this new outburst of friendship, if friendship it is, writes "Herut," and take advantage of the situation while Soviet affability lasts. On the other hand, we should take care not to jump to extremes — from the abysmal despair of our political impressionists to exceeding complacency. Israel's policy should be reared on the only valid bases in international affairs today — the language of deeds.

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Haavoda) also thinks that the announcement needs very close examination.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist), which sees in the announcement a ray of light dispersing the clouds that have gathered on our horizon, is dismayed that the Israel Government has not seen fit even to react to it.

Readers' Letters

NAHUM OF GALILEE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read with great interest Mr. Ashni's report on the tobacco festival at Alkosh (your issue of March 29) but I have one comment to make.

The Prophet Nahum did not hail from Galilee but from Northern Iraq, where I visited his grave in 1943. The decision of the Names Committee to call the village Alkosh must have sprung not from any geographical connection with the Biblical Alkosh but from the origin of the present settlers, who are from Kurdistan.

Yours, etc. *H. BAR ILAN*
Jerusalem, April 4.

Mr. Ashni Replies

The Alkosh where Nahum was born has not been located for certain, but as far back as the fourth century C.E., the monk Hieronymus remarked in his commentary on the book of Nahum that the prophet was born in Galilee. One tradition, preserved by a disciple of the Ari, claims that the prophet's grave was in Kfar Nahum.

The one name that recalls that of Biblical Alkosh in Galilee is the Arab village near present-day Alkosh, Dir-al-Kasi, off the Tarshiha-Nurfeish road.

It is true that there is a place in Kurdistan which the local Jews honour as the grave of the prophet Nahum, and I visited it myself in 1942 on my way to Israel from the Soviet Union, but this is not the only case of several places competing for the honour of being the last resting place of a saint or a famous historic figure.

BURIAL SOCIETY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your correspondent's letter with regard to the sad incident of the delay in burial of a still-born infant (your issue of April 5) gives an incorrect picture of this matter.

It cannot be said, nor did the Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs say so, that the General Burial Society knowingly delayed the burial of the infant for five days before the father had not submitted a certificate that he was destitute. The official of the General Burial Society was under the impression that the father had not returned because he had applied to one of the four other Burial Societies which exist in Jerusalem.

It is possible that the official should have clarified the matter on his own initiative and this is being investigated by us; but because of the fact that four other Burial Societies exist, the General Burial Society did not have the same information about the non-burial as was in possession of the hospital in whose morgue the infant lay.

Yours, etc.
Y. ETZION
Ministry for Religious Affairs
Press and Information Officer
Jerusalem, April 6.

Reply

Whether the General Burial Society knew of the infant's body having been in the morgue for an additional four days or not is irrelevant. When I accompanied Mr. Shoshana to the offices of the Society on the occasion of his second application for assistance, I myself heard him being asked for IL.12 as proof of destitution, or a letter from the National Insurance Institute or his identity card as security for the money as a prior condition for carrying out the burial. When he could not produce the first three and refused to leave his identity card, the Society refused to take the case under consideration.

J.P. Reporter.

The Perils of Peace

By EPHRAIM KISHON

DAG Hammarskjold, plenipotentiary U.N. Secretary-General, tossed about on his bed sweating and groaning. He was having a nightmare.

IT had started quite logically. Meeting the Egyptian Head of State in Cairo, Dag cordially discussed with him the doubtless divergences of views existing in certain countries of the region. Dag therefore pointedly explained to the Egyptian Head of State that he considered the essence of his mission to be a certain lessening of the existing tension, and further that it was

his firm intention to participate in the eventual elimination of those factors which, in direct collision with the spirit of the U.N. Charter, could cause a certain degree of friction between some countries located in this part of the Mediterranean area.

Nasser agreed without reservations with the SG's views and gave his word of honour that he on his part also thought it would be a good thing to give the whole matter a thorough airing. Dag was thrilled by the promising start of the negotiations and purely as a matter of form asked whether His Eminence would perhaps be willing to come into direct contact with a certain neighbouring country's stocky Prime Minister, thereby initiating steps for the peaceful settlement of all outstanding questions.

"Why not?" Nasser answered. "Where could we meet?"

SG was flabbergasted.

"I think Your Eminence did not understand me" — he stuttered. "Until now, you flatly refused to meet a certain Prime Minister..."

"True" — thus His Eminence. "But this is the first time you mediated..."

Apprehensive and irritable, Dag flew back to the respective small neighbouring country whose population is largely of Jewish extraction (Israel?), and there met the stocky Prime Minister, who is also Minister of Defence (Sprinzak?).

But the rolling stone could no longer be stopped. Two days later, the Israel and Egyptian Chiefs of Staff agreed on a meeting of the two Heads of State at km. 95.

"HIS EMINENCE AND HIS EXCELLENCY INTEND TO START PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH MY MEDIATION STOP" the alarmed Secretary General cabled U.N. Headquarters. "AM IN ABSURD POSITION STOP SEND INSTRUCTIONS STOP DAG."

The SG's excitement was fully motivated. The first vehement protest arrived from Russia, whom Nasser — because of the peace overtures — had notified that for the time being he did not need any more arms and instructors.

The head of the Soviet U.N. delegation convened a press conference, branded Dag's action "highhanded and brazen" and demanded the immediate recall of the misguided Secretary-General. France, which feared that now all the mischief of the Arabs would be turned against her in Algeria and Morocco, requested the immediate convocation of the U.N. disciplinary committee...

Dag Hammarskjold urgently flew to Rome, where the British Ambassador informed him that he considered the peace mediation done behind Britain's back an impudent and hostile act. "Should the *status quo* be disturbed in the Middle East," the Ambassador emphasized — "Britain would be deprived within 24 hours of her elementary right to armed intervention..."

Further bad news agitated the Secretary-General in Geneva. The U.S. had convoked the Security Council in order to investigate the complete failure of Dag Hammarskjold's mission:

"Dear Mr. Hammarskjold" — the American delegate asked sarcastically — "who empowered you to disturb the stable political chaos which reigned until now in the Mediterranean area?"

Dag only stood there, speechless. After the meeting, the lobbies were rife with rumours about the appointment of a Mexican backwoods mayor as Secretary-General...

AT this point in his nightmare, Dag Hammarskjold was awakened by the crackle of small arms fire. "Must have eaten too much last night at a certain intimate banquet" he sighed relieved and quickly went back to sleep, because early next day he was to meet a number of influential Arab personalities about the partial withdrawal of the *Fedayeen* units.

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For further information please call Mrs. Leah Rumsel, 6888, between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.

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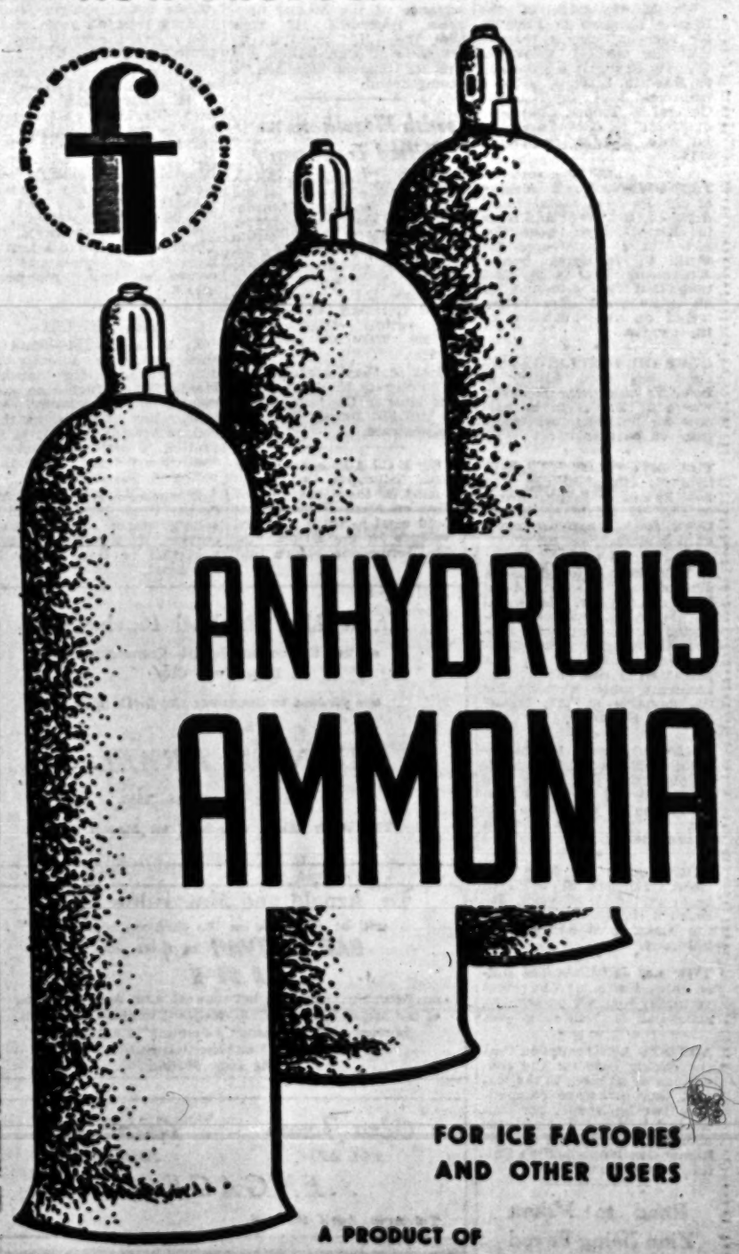

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